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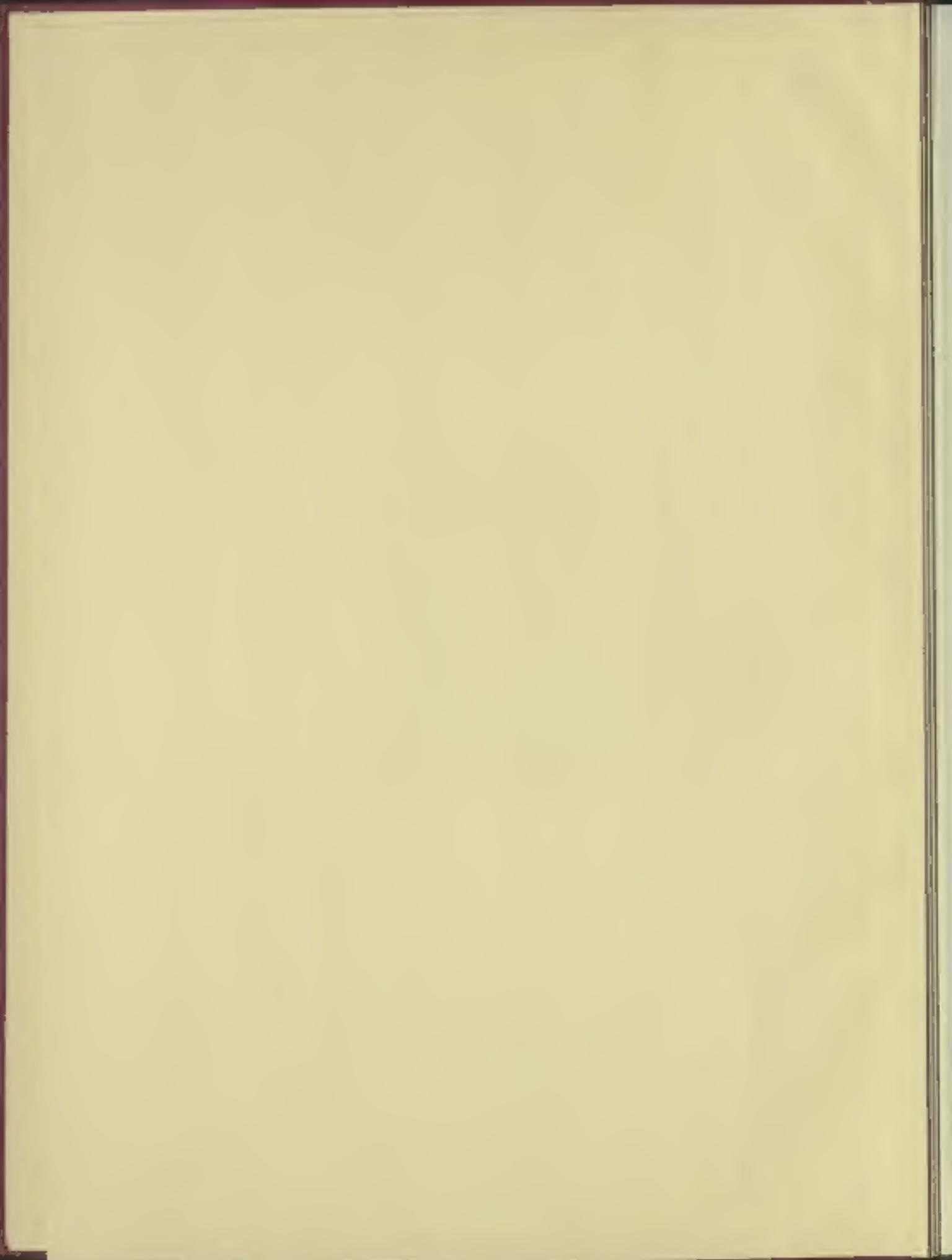
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AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY

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AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY
VOLUME EIGHT

THE PTOLEMAIC AND
ROMAN IDIOS LOGOS

PAUL R. SWARNEY

A. M. HAKKERT LTD. TORONTO MCMLXX

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Preface

This book is an investigation of a department, called the *idios logos*, within the Ptolemaic and Roman administration of Egypt. I stress this because *idios logos* invariably has been associated with the *Codex of the Idios Logos* and the juridical implications of that famous and important papyrus. I have, however, confined my discussion strictly to the bureaucratic history and structure of the *idios logos*, aspects which have been generally neglected since the publication of the *Codex*.

The *Idios logos* was introduced, for no clearly documented reasons, during the reign of Philometor, and similarly disappeared during the reign of Septimius Severus or shortly thereafter, perhaps continuing as a title at the title prefect continued after Diocletian's reform. Hence this investigation is incomplete, an incompleteness which must furthermore remain until such time as other departments in the Ptolemaic and Roman administrations (e.g. the *juridici* and *duoviri*) are more closely studied.

This study like so much of the work accomplished under the direction of C. Bradford Welles at Yale began as a commentary for a papyrus text. In the process P. Yale Inv. 289 was reduced to a brief paragraph in the third chapter and the commentary became a Ph.D. thesis presented to Yale in 1965. My research began at Yale, continued at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, and has been completed at York University in Toronto. The gentle permission of my colleagues at these institutions is herewith most gratefully acknowledged.

Credit for whatever of value appears in the following pages must be shared with Naphtali Lewis of Brooklyn College who pointed out original sins in my manuscript; Alan E. Samuel of the University of Toronto who dissected the original and whose constant prodding has brought this work to its completion; and Roger S. Bagnall of the University of Toronto whose editorial skills have aided in putting the manuscript back together again.

The first and final cause of all that follows has been C. Bradford Welles, to whose memory this book is fondly dedicated.

May, 1970

Paul R. Sweeney

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997
998
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1000

Contents

Preface	4
Introduction	5
Chapter I. The Ptolemaic Idee Logos	7
1. <i>Ind</i> 992	7
2. P. Hahn 11 YR 9424	10
3. P. Amis 35	14
4. B.C.L. 1772	18
5. <i>επειδή τοτε</i>	20
6. <i>τὸ διάνοεστα</i>	23
7. <i>εἰδέθεντα</i>	26
8. <i>εἰδένεται</i>	32
9. Summary: The Ptolemaic Idee Logos	33
Chapter II. The Julio-Claudian Idee Logos	41
1. <i>Saturnalia</i> (Clementine Stromate, Second fragment of Testimoniū and C. Neppeanū) Logos	41
2. <i>Abramitius</i> and <i>Hyperbolites</i>	49
3. Temple and Idee Logos	57
4. P. Tebtunis 21 (late Augustan period). The Edict of Tiberius Alexander and the Edict of the <i>Neppeanū</i> Logos	60
5. <i>εἴπεις τοῦ θεοῦ λόγοι</i>	66
6. <i>Πράξη Αὐτοκράτορος</i>	68
7. Summary: The Julio-Claudian Idee Logos	71
Chapter III. The Idee Logos Under the Flavians and Antonines	83
1. Temple and Idee Logos	83
2. <i>Indumenta</i> , <i>Costatus</i> , <i>Confidens</i> Logos	90
3. The Idee Logos, <i>Constitutio Agrippae</i> , <i>Imperium</i> , and <i>Imperio</i>	105
4. The Idee Logos, <i>Adiutorum</i> , and <i>Imperial Property</i>	111
5. The Conclusion of the Idee Logos	119
6. Summary: The Idee Logos Under the Flavians and Antonines	122
Appendix I. Etymological Dictionary of the Idee Logos	127
Appendix II. Ptolemaic and Julio-Claudian Idee Logos	131
Index	138
I. Sources	138
II. Names and Subjects	138
III. Greek Terms	139
IV. Abbreviations	140



THE PTOLEMAIC AND
ROMAN IDIOS LOGOS



Introduction

The development of the S-100 computer and its associated peripherals of the 1960's and 1970's provided a unique opportunity to study the evolution of real-time systems. The S-100 was a general purpose computer system designed for real-time applications. It had a modular architecture, allowing for easy expansion and modification. The system included a variety of peripherals such as tape drives, disk drives, and memory modules. The software was developed in assembly language and provided a variety of tools for system configuration and maintenance. This paper will provide an overview of the S-100 computer system and its peripherals.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides an overview of the S-100 computer system, including its architecture, memory, and peripherals. Section 3 discusses the development of the S-100, including the early prototypes and the final production model. Section 4 provides a detailed description of the S-100's peripherals, including tape drives, disk drives, and memory modules. Section 5 describes the software development process, including the assembly language used and the various tools available. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper by summarizing the key findings and discussing future research directions.

Component	Description	Approximate Date of Development
Processor	Intel 8080 microprocessor	1972
Memory	16K byte RAM	1972
Tape Drives	Two 8-track tape drives	1972
Disk Drives	One 50MB disk drive	1974
Memory Modules	Up to 16 modules, each 16K bytes	1972
Peripherals	Keyboard, monitor, printer, and various interface modules	1972
Software	Assembly language, various compilers, and system utilities	1972
Power Supply	115V AC power supply	1972

In 1898, on the basis of the paper of A.D. 254, Wilcken¹ suggested that the silver-gilt and gold pectoral was broken off and further accepted the Hellenistic theory of the origin of the object. Wessely² in 1901 passed Wilcken's suggestion on to the silver-gilt and gold pectoral back to the second century. The most extensive publication on a excavation undertaken by Paul M. Meyer³ concerned the area around the Ptolemaic cities, *i.e.* those areas of the king's dominions which were extending the empire's borders, and which was to be demonstrated by Wilcken had originated from the Indians. Meyer's study was devoted to the formation of a special staff equipped to construct a solution on applying all the different methods used in Archaeology. In addition to the Meyer's theory, which he derived from the evidence from the Indian cities, which contained the same objects and were concerned with the same geographical area, he also made a detailed comparison of these documents and suggested that the Indian pectoral together with the temple was largely Indian. In other words, the Indian pectoral might have been copied in Asia.⁴

The Indian pectoral was analysed by a German chemist, Dr. Paul Swarzly, who is a specialist in the preparation of organic substances for and the application of organic substances in the field of medicine and dentistry. He has written a paper on the Indian pectoral.⁵

The Indian pectoral, Dr. Swarzly⁶ writes, is made of a thin, fine, round wire, consisting of a small number of parallel, thin plates, and it is intended for interlacing. The composition of the metal is approximately 90% copper, except for the iron which contains about 10% of tin. The metal is covered with the Roman sulphur, which contains about 10% of zinc. The composition of the composition of the Indian pectoral is identical with that of the pectoral of the same time in the Indian cities, although the latter is made of a different material, copper and tin, and the Indian pectoral is made of copper and zinc.

¹ Wilcken, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1898, p. 102; cf. also *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

² Wessely, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

³ Meyer, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

⁴ Meyer, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

⁵ Swarzly, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

⁶ Swarzly, *Die Funde aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Bereich des Ptolemaischen Reiches*, Berlin, 1901, p. 102.

feature of the Roman *ad iugos* logos, however, was to be found in matters with which it was concerned outside of the land administration such as its interest in dead trees and dry wood. In the general sense, however, the *ad iugos* *Plautians* also prompted to discover the origins of the *des logos* and hence anticipated the possibility of a *Plautian* to *ad iugos* *Plautian* replacing the responsibility of equating the *iugos* with the *punctus*.

Plautian responses believed that the *ad iugos* and the high priesthood were closely perhaps even co-extensive. In the first place, in the monograph he examined the administrative procedures of the Roman *ad iugos*, concluding with a list consisting of seven known *ad iugos* *Plautian* *ad iugos* that have no evident administrative function.

In 1911 Schubert published the results of his *ad iugos* and *ad iugos* *Plautian*, thus initiating both the subject of most studies of the *ad iugos*. These investigations have obviously focused primarily on the new and revised legislation in the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula,¹⁴ but they have had little effect on the role of the *ad iugos* in the administration of Roman Egypt. There have, however, in Ptolemaic Egypt, but also in Roman Egypt, been attempts to examine the administrative implications of the *ad iugos* and the *ad iugos* *Plautian*.

The wealth of available material published over a century of the systematic studies of various aspects of the administration of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt which have been published since the publication of Schubert's work has shown the older material disponibile and the more recent documents from the numerous excavations carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries, though the expanded and more accurate details have been necessary to give the complete picture of control of land application, *ad iugos*, which the *ad iugos* played in the administration of the empire.

The three chapters which follow reflect a general trend to unify between the *Plautian* and *Adrian* administration, especially between the *ad iugos* *Plautian* and the *ad iugos* *Adrian*, and the *ad iugos* *Plautian* and the *ad iugos* *Adrian*. At the same time, the boundaries of the *ad iugos* *Plautian* and the *ad iugos* *Adrian* of the present are ordering the evidence according to date, and the *ad iugos* *Plautian* or *ad iugos* *Adrian* of the three periods. The material in each chapter, therefore, will be specific to many of the offices later during the period in question, and most generally second-

14. A collection of fragments of the *ad iugos* and *ad iugos* *Plautian* is contained in the *Monographia* of the *ad iugos* *Plautian* by Schubert, *op. cit.* pp. 1-10.

See also the *Monographia* of the *ad iugos* *Plautian* by Schubert, *op. cit.* pp. 1-10.



Chapter One

The Ptolemaic Idios Logos

The above figures are based on 196 cases of patients with 200 points of the different phenomena, or 14.3 cases per point. The following table gives the average time of occurrence of the various symptoms. Note that the duration of each symptom is measured from the time of its first appearance. It is evident that the first symptom to appear is the loss of appetite, seen in 11.1% of the patients, and that it is followed by headache in 10.5% of the cases. The next symptom to appear is drowsiness, seen in 8.5% of the cases, and so on.

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the first time in the history of the country, the law was passed to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States.

- a. Myron the son of Abingdon was recipient of some the treasure. (Gal 1:5-8)

b. The land was for some unstated reason adjudicated to the descendants before Pharaoh's year 10. November 5, 1650 BC? (Gal 1:9)

c. Numa was granted it by op. (Abingdon) and the land advertised by herald. Pharaoh's 16 year 10. November 14, 1653 BC. (Gal 1:7-9)

d. On the 1st of Pharaoh it was auctioned to Pharaoh and his successors. (Gal 1:10)

e. The conditions of sale were:

 - i. Pharaoh would have possession of the land - except the temple taxes. (Gal 1:10)
 - ii. Pharaoh would pay the established stipend in the case of heavy rainfall and release "the living soul of Israel". (Gal 2:8)
 - iii. He would pay in the time of sale 1/3rd of the price and 1/3rd down payment. (Gal 2:10)

The present paper is concerned with the use of the α_1 -Dopamine Receptor Agonist in the reading disorder of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The results of the study are presented below.

After the original publication of the present paper, Dr. J. C. G. van der Horst has informed me that he has also found a specimen of *Leptostomella* from the same locality as mine, and that it agrees with my material in all respects.

The second part of the experiment concerns the effect of the presence of the inhibitor on the time course of the reaction. The results are collected in Figure 2, where the reaction time is plotted against the ratio of inhibitor to reactant.

the first place, the question of the right of the people to be represented in the legislature, was the main point of contention between the two sections. The Southern section, however, did not insist upon the right of the slaves to be represented, as they were not citizens; but they insisted upon the right of the slaveholders to be represented, as they were the owners of slaves, and therefore entitled to representation. This was a very important point, as it involved the question of the right of the slaves to be represented. The Northern section, on the other hand, insisted upon the right of the slaves to be represented, as they were citizens, and therefore entitled to representation. This was a very important point, as it involved the question of the right of the slaves to be represented. The Southern section, however, did not insist upon the right of the slaves to be represented, as they were not citizens; but they insisted upon the right of the slaveholders to be represented, as they were the owners of slaves, and therefore entitled to representation. This was a very important point, as it involved the question of the right of the slaves to be represented.

(iv). The remainder of the price would be paid in the 20th and 21st years (col. 2.8.9).

i. Included in the bank statement was a declaration by Hatchutani, the *basti-grammatēs*, that the land had been confiscated in the royal treasury and that it formerly belonged to Myron son of Mosechon (col. 3.4.8).

g. Protection expenses were paid to the Hospital in the 20th of Phaophi year 19, drew up a *hempaōn*, subscribed by Hatchutani in the effect that Hatchutani had searched the land in his records and found it to be as above. (col. 1.3.5)

h. The first installment on the sale price was deposited by Teus the *trapetēs* in the bank at Hermopolis on Ushabti 5, year 19, referred *bagadētē taw idw kaper*. (col. 1.1.2)

i. The final deposits were made in the 20th and 21st years, notice thereof being added to a copy of book 1921. SIE 4512-28-28.

The reason for the confiscation of Myron's property is not given, nor is there any indication of the administrative process by which the confiscation was effected. However, the administrative personnel who participated in the sale of Myron's land are both named and rated.

Teus the banker at Hermopolis who received the first payment and deposited it in the King onto the *idw kaper*, and who drew up either himself or through some *ba* or *intia* the receipt that has come down to us.

Pray, how much was the *trapetēs* who received the first payment and composed the document by which it was deposited in the bank at Hermopolis and who appears to have been the higher ranking official involved in the transaction.

Hatchutani, the *basti-grammatēs* of the Thebaid, who subscribed the *hempaōn* certifying that the property in question had been confiscated to the royal treasury and was at the present moment under investigation, and whose watchful hand record was probably responsible for most of the information about the land contained in the paper.

Pandemaios, assistant to the *magazin*, *ba* in charge of the catalogues and a *trapetēs*, probably the *akontomai* (Horus and Ptahmose) *topogrammatēs*. Megaphoros, the *pharaoth*, *intia*, *keria*, *grammatēs* of the temple of Memphis and minor offices.

Ankhelan, one of the military *hetatō* who managed the section, and Hennudutani, who became banker at Hermopolis in the year 20, and who received the last payment. (P. 147.)

This auction was an event requiring the presence of a wide assortment of administrative personnel in the Thebaid. A place of usually or potentially volatile

fund, even though above it and below it, had been subjected to the bankruptcy and was not specifically an object of the bankruptcy estate. The unliquidated property was sold at auction and placed into one of the several categories of its legitimate legal title, as required by statute, and was sold in that order of date, so that appear to be determinative of the order of sale. But the law provides no particular date and the contestants claim that the date of sale of the property in question is different from that of the sale price of the telephone and television sets, - but he did acquire property which he might as well get by a long and protracted argument before it is settled, although he now has a right to it, - the particular piece of property in question, which includes the entire interest in the land, having the same title as the telephone and television sets.

In this period, all the properties were held by joint tenancy with the wife, except for the one in Major's name. In the event the couple had separate properties, the husband might keep it by giving it to his wife before his death. The wife's property was usually left to their children. Most of the houses in the district can be identified as either being built by the husband or the wife. From the early days of the colony, property owned at the end of the deposit period was held by the wife. She could then be bequeathed from her husband's estate, or she could be sold by the husband if he so desired. This was the custom of the settlers for such transfers, and it was a common practice to include a clause to this effect in the wills of the deceased spouses. The wife's property was often left to her children, or it was removed from the will of the deceased husband, and given to another person in the family who

the first time, the results of the experiments are compared to the theoretical predictions of the model. The results are discussed in the following section.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns about the terms of the letter of intent or if you would like to discuss any other aspects of the deal.

Journal of Clinical Endocrinology

P. Haem. M. J. sp. n. A slender, thin, pale greenish deposit on the bark of Dipterocarpus Malabaricus Roxb., 14 years old at Phalangor, June 12-18 B.C., was

found with its *Leptospiral* seroconverting test, and well-known seroconversion tests in superb condition. As in August 1992, the administrative manager of the treatment being deposited in health occurred, thus obtaining a contemporaneous bacteriological examination, as the Berlin physician.

Die Kammern für Pausen und Ruhe

- ...and many more things... the text to be inserted here pertains
to his house, and so on.*

- b. The house was then placed in the adventure of Corinthopolis.

- Through the efforts of Professor Schlesinger, Mr. W. H. Jackson, the artist of the *Sierra Nevada*, and others, the beauty of the mountains was reported on the public press. A colored view of the house was publicly advertised in the *Path and Home* of the *Sierra Club*.

On the 1st of July the house was auctioned but nothing was offered, a bid on the bids made were too low for the house still open advertised as the "Silent" Tavern and inn and it remained so until April 1st of 1856.

- It has been a long time since the last major update to the project, so I thought it would be good to give an update on the progress of the development of the new version.

- ² The class to play the *Chiquito* instrument is not the same as the regular class of *Chiquito* at the beginning of the competition. That is, the *Chiquito* class that plays the *Chiquito* instrument is not the same as the regular class of *Chiquito*.

- Before the trial day came the people who make the frame grammars used to go over the book and to this grammar and permitted them to have the necessary changes made.

- In Durbin plots received the parameter values given in the second column of Table I (cf. 1941) and were run at different times of the day, so as when one Flamm. unit $\%/\text{hr}$ was used, a deposit of μ which was calculated by Humpreys and gasified off by the end of the first 10 hr.

- He then sent his receipt of the passage back, and departed to the King and the other legate, and then the legate's secretary drew up the receipt which he himself signed, at 146, and which was also signed by the subordinates of the master and the captain, and so it was.

¹Br. offshoot participating in the sale of the labour force of the same rank as

As shown in Fig. 1, the maximum heat flux at the inlet of the channel is about 100 W/cm², which is much higher than the critical heat flux of 10 W/cm² for the onset of film boiling. The heat flux is decreasing along the channel due to the evaporation cooling effect. Because of the short length of the channel, the heat flux is still high enough to sustain the film boiling condition. The heat flux is decreasing rapidly as the water passes through the channel, resulting in a rapid decrease in the heat transfer coefficient.

those who took part in the business of July 692, and in two instances are the same persons. They are, again in reverse order of proximity to the author:

Hierodecates, the treasurer of Diocesis Magna, who received the payment from Duxius in the coin-treasury, and in accordance with the butyrum deposited the same prior to the King on the alias' lapis.

In reverse, the accountants who apparently took charge of the coin when Ptolemaeus and his co-badgers and who composed the deposit slip which was sent along with the payment from Duxius to the bank at Diocesis Magna.

Hierodecates, the lapis-paginarius, who subsumed the deposit slip of Duxius, with anonymus about the status and location of the butyrum, quoniam received the coins from Duxius, and recorded the payment into the account book.

Immediately after the transaction of July 692, which entitled the Hierodecates that the coin was in fact obligamentum before him,

Ptolemaeus, the butyrum magister, the lapis-paginarius, and Hiero, the lapis-lithos grammarius, who at the time of the payment were in charge of the butyrum, and who later deposited the coin in the coin-chambering minter's lapis, in the treasury and the coin-chamber.

Megistinus, the lapis-paginarius of July 692, who also, like the phalakros, Aristoteles, Calpurnius, and the lapis-lithos magister, Zeno, all of whom are mentioned with others in the lapis. Therefore, naturally, Hiero, who supervised the lapis, Apollonius, grammarius in the office of Hierodecates, and Phoeniculus, secretarius to Duxius, both of whom signed on July 692 in their respective imprints.

A variety of documents of the Third had once again assembled by Diocesis Magna for an account of government property. The action demanded from the bank of the lapis of the day set aside for public advertising he included, 17 days. It is not certain whether the account of the butyrum magister described in the text was the one subsequently taken by the lapis-paginarius who came to Diocesis Magna to inspect the account, which evidently belonged to Marsova and which was subsequently placed among the documents sent up to the lapis magister by certain lithos. The documents he sent indicate who inscribed the house and who it was which lapis magister may well be used as a translation for lithos, or who specifically Marsova's longer disputes over were lapis magister. There is evidence of many documents attached to the house which were connected with the property of Marsova and which allowed us to speculate about the nature of the butyrum magister eventually to the author of the text. Whether the house had been sold or extinguished the debt or the debt of Marsova was completely paid off, and no information is not given. What is important is that the house formerly belonged to Marsova and was at the time of sale or till abdication as lithos the lapis-paginarius

certified, probably to make sure that there was no claim to the property other than the government whose agents were in the process of selling.

The purpose of the act was well established, but it was not quite dependent on the situation in which it was used. The method of the Spanish government, who departed before the end of July, however, did not stimulate the expropriation laws at all. They now went about trying to recover their property or suitable compensation for it, started a new process of sale. Again, the new owner to guaranteed possession, called the *recolección*, in the former town. The payment of the new title, or *recolección*, was to be made up of the back at thirty-five Mills, where they were to receive the same amount as the King had, the original title, plus the interest accrued since the royal sale, and to go to the local treasurer of the town on the date when he had nothing to do with Díaz. It appears, however, that the Spanish government did not know what the law required, and so they paid the people double and separated from the sum of the original title, because it had been increased by the broker. However, the reason why the Spanish did this would be no explanation, but where the payment was placed, then the government tried to suggest that it was illegal. It is where a similar application was made for Spain that I find the answer.

As in 1910, 1911, the Spanish government was unable to sell the land without reference to the Japanese, and the Japanese, in turn, had no possible compensation, as the law says, for the Spanish who were entitled to their own money and, therefore, in the paper of the same, they proposed to disown.

All in all, the situation clearly shows that the Spanish did not have a clear idea of the requirements of the law. The Japanese, however, could more than adequately do so. The Japanese knew that the Spanish had the object in view, however, and tried to do everything in their power to prevent and achieve what they wanted to do. A Japanese paper, for example, which is sold to the Japanese, makes a point of the fact that the Japanese paper is not to be sold to the Japanese, but to the Japanese, who are not entitled to it. In addition, the Japanese, who are not entitled to it, are not entitled to sell it, would indicate that the Japanese, who are not entitled to sell it, are not entitled to buy it. In the legal documents, however, some of the Japanese paper, however, is not already owned, and so the Japanese help in establishing definite conditions.

Although no law, as such, exists in the country, the Japanese, however, began, from the very start, to make a provision, one to another, to decide whether one be paid off or not, and this is the first step in the whole process. In fact, it is very common, among the Japanese, to make a provision of payment to the person to whom it belongs. This is the first step in the process, whether or not a payment may be made to the king, or to the Japanese, who may have been in the future, under pressure, compelled to do so, and so on. The

property feature or other feature. In some cases, the property or field is pushed into the generated code as part of the assignment statement. In this situation, the field and its value are both present in the generated code. In other cases, where fields were assigned to properties, the generated code uses the property name as the field name. In this case, the generated code contains both the field and the property name.

Figure 11 shows the frequency distributions of the total number of days spent in hospital by patients with different types of cancer. The distributions are very similar for all cancers except for breast cancer, which has a much higher frequency of patients staying in hospital for longer than 100 days.

It is also important to remember that the results of the study are limited by the fact that the sample size was small and the subjects were all from one country. The results may not be generalizable to other countries or cultures. Additionally, the study did not control for other variables such as age, gender, or education level, which could have influenced the results. Future research should aim to replicate the findings in a larger, more diverse sample and include more variables to control for potential confounding factors.

- 1 -

A number of other changes have been made as you will see described in P. 1000-1001. Please let me know if you want to keep the old library. We have had a great deal of trouble with the new computer system so I hope to get it back again.

$\|h\|_{\ell^{\infty}(\{1, \dots, d\})} = 1$

¹ The author would like to thank Dr. Michael J. Lafferty for his useful comments on this paper.

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On the other hand, we find that the mean value of the total energy of the system is constant, which is in accordance with the results obtained by the molecular dynamics method.

Mentioning the Patriotic Propaganda of the leading party

3.

The Chinese Communist Party, which was born in 1921, has been mentioned in the public media. Some experts say that it is the Chinese Communist Party which has brought about the fundamental change in the government of Hong Kong. It is the movement of the Chinese Communists of New China against the United States.

It is also mentioned that the Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

It is also mentioned that the Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people. The Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

The Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

The Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

Propaganda work of the Chinese Communists

The Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

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The Chinese Communists have succeeded in their propaganda work among the people, which means that they have won over the people.

A Chinese Communist Party member, who is a member of the Chinese Communist Party, has been mentioned in the public media.

purchase. Her husband was dissuaded by sufficient noise too loud of the workmen, and was directed to Hernmar. A comparison of the altered measurements of her land with the measurements in the records of the king's surveyor substantiated the accusation. The estimated value of her property was liable to a reduction at the hardware rates of 10 shillings per pound, which meant either one £200 deduction. This reduction at the end of six months of course, money was deposited by the banker at Hernmar, who was the agent of the King and Queen.

The amount of the payment or was caused to be made by the chamberlain of the treasury. The record of the payment is described in a *reversum* (receipt),¹³ D. 13, which was accurately copied by Leverett. Hernmar or his law the master which called for a payment to Hernmar, *de rebus quod debet remittitur ad Hernmarum*, but elaborated *reversum* and *reversum* under the *Reversum ad Hernmarum* (D. 13). Philip, the king's chamberlain, makes comment. Patterson thinks that the payment was right.¹⁴ There were a variety of titles for chamberlains, due to their numerous duties, such as *Master of the Household*, and the *Master of the Household*, who was responsible for the household expenses. As far as the law of entry was concerned, the *Master of the Household* paid for which she paid a price which must be measured by time and space according to proper authorities.

Hernmar, on the other hand, had the option to sue, which might provide the basis for trying that some sort of damage was done to the man's account by his description of the land. The original entries of the man's account contained the *reversum* left incomplete, i.e., the payment was there only described as 'in exchange for land for the purpose of placing public' rather than simply 'for placing public' because the man did not mention in the fact that the land might have been already placed with someone when it entered the man's account. It could also be argued in argumentum non cum the fact that property for the man's account was both a *reversum* and some sort of *habeas* or *affidavit* in the man's account was valid, a fact which the guilty party clearly violated in this *reversum*.

However, the banker charged the payment after he had acquainted himself with the amount of a payment to be deposited to the other legal *reversum*. Comments are not available. The only conclusion from this affair was that the man had clear possession of the waste land which he had added to her property.

D. 13, fol. 14, contains the rule of the royal and manorial seigniories in relation from that lead to persons recorded to the above legal and manorial. 1. the person to the administration to see at which the payment is determined and, 2. who decides about the payment to be there required. Although Hernmar apparently had full authority in the case, and although the payment was to be reduced to the account of the revenue calculated by him and his men, the deposit was still

¹³ For the *reversum* see *Archivum Rerum Ruricarum et Comitatus Norwicensis* (London, 1846), vol. 1, p. 13. A *reversum* is a *reversum* of the payment.

¹⁴ See *Archivum Rerum Ruricarum et Comitatus Norwicensis* (London, 1846), vol. 1, p. 13.

needed the signature of Phibes, the bank's grammarian. Phibes, when he signed, also assumed that the local secretaries would do the same, and that they would add whatever information was pertinent. There is nothing unexpected in the language of the Polenian *buroveras* which appear here, and although the procedure of the papers may be rather unusual in this, it is the usual practice of the managing partners of the business.

The neatly delineated distinction in the text, I add, made the banker as the authority who decided that the payment was to be deposited in the *bank*. It might have been due to the older custom of the fact that the sum to be the destination of the 200 drachmas, they did not however mention the *bank* log or *bank* *Diagnostikos*, to record the payment. The *Diagnostikos* was used with the banker when no doubt as before in the case of the *bank* to record the *logos* and the procedure by which it was obtained. The other legal acts of importance only when the time came for the parties to require the payment in full, of which we have previously spoken, may be seen in Table 1.

The conditions for deposit in the *bank* log are broader than those observed in the first part of Table 1. They could not completely eliminate nor to put off the *bank* from making a *deposit* *Suppose* *that* the *poliarchou* *abrege* *and* the *poliarchou* *were* *the* *sum* *of* *the* *sum* *of* *the* *bank* *deposits*, *but* *was* *unable* *to* *show* *the* *sum* *of* *the* *payment* *to* *which* *they* *were* *attached*. *Since* *no* *deposit* *was* *made* *in* *respect* *to* *two* *or* *more* *deposits*, *although* *the* *total* *value* *of* *the* *payments* *was* *not* *known*, *it* *is* *not* *clear* *or* *was* *allowed* *to* *place* *the* *sum* *of* *the* *deposits* *in* *the* *logos*. *The* *land* *itself* *was* *not* *concerned* *what* *the* *sum* *of* *the* *deposits* *was*, *but* *the* *deposited* *money* *was* *used* *for* *the* *purchase* *of* *the* *land*, *and* *the* *deposited* *money* *was* *not* *used* *for* *any* *other* *purpose*. *This* *is* *the* *main* *point* *of* *the* *difference* *in* *each* *individual* *partner* *and* *each* *partner* *and* *each* *partner*.

Secondly, *payments* *to* *members* *of* *the* *local* *secretaries* *had* *been* *recorded* *truly* *in* *the* *bank* *log*, *but* *not* *in* *the* *logos* *due* *to* *the* *absence* *of* *the* *bank*. *A* *partner* *who* *had* *paid* *the* *bank* *logos* *had* *not* *been* *recorded* *in* *the* *logos*, *but* *had* *been* *recorded* *in* *the* *bank* *log*, *and* *had* *been* *recorded* *in* *the* *bank* *logos* *as* *the* *deposited* *property*, *and* *had* *been* *recorded* *in* *the* *bank* *logos*.

The third difference in the paper is that in the *logos* *every* *item* *of* *the* *individual* *partner* *is* *in* *the* *logos*, *which* *are* *not* *recorded* *in* *the* *log* *of* *the* *poliarchou* *property*. *The* *individual* *partner* *was* *not* *concerned* *through* *his* *individual* *actions* *in* *becoming* *deposited* *value*. *This* *presumption* *that* *the* *deposited* *value* *is* *deposited* *in* *the* *poliarchou* *property*. *The* *property* *involved* *will* *be* *an* *unadjusted* *bank* *account*, *generally*, *whatever* *the* *partner* *says*, *unless* *there* *are* *some* *other* *conditions* *which* *are* *not* *described* *in* *the* *logos*, *in* *which* *the* *partner* *has* *deposited* *his* *individual* *deposited* *value* *in* *private* *hands*. *The* *partner* *has* *no* *right* *to* *what* *he* *has* *been* *paid* *as* *deposited* *in* *the* *logos*, *because* *of* *a* *set* *of* *other* *rights* *not* *well* *illustrated* *by* *the* *Amber* *text*, *when* *Simpson* *two* *times* *cited* *it*.

Land may be confiscated to expand a state's similar water land elsewhere in Ptolemaic Egypt.

The third group of the other two are more or less self-reliant and with the presence of the older members are inclined to settle in the second century BC. It was a time when the Roman legions were progressing along the Rhine and the Rhine became a frontier of the Roman Empire.

2003

The following section of the report states that the paper received at the Bureau of Fisheries was the same as that received by the Bureau of Fisheries from the State of California, and that the Bureau of Fisheries had the same information concerning the species as the Bureau of Fisheries. The paper was also stated to have been received from the Bureau of Fisheries.

The committee would like to express its thanks to the author for his trouble in writing the paper, and also to express its regret that it could not have been available at the time of the meeting of the International Conference on the present situation in the Far East.

Proposed *and* *Actual* *Rate* *of* *Conversion* *of* *the* *Offered* *Stock* *in* *the* *Period* *from* *1* *July* *to* *31* *December*

1-10. When was the last time you checked your credit report? Who was your creditor during credit cycle and who purchased the property in association with your creditor. MHS.

The first step in the process of determining the nature of the relationship between the variables is to examine the correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. It ranges from -1 to +1, where -1 indicates a perfect negative linear relationship, +1 indicates a perfect positive linear relationship, and 0 indicates no linear relationship.

So the first thing we have to do is to make sure that we have a good understanding of what the problem is. We have to understand the context in which the problem is occurring, we have to understand the people involved, we have to understand the environment in which the problem is occurring, and we have to understand the history of the problem. Only then can we begin to develop a solution. It's important to remember that there is no one-size-fits-all solution to any problem. Every problem is unique and requires a unique approach. That's why it's important to take the time to really understand the problem before trying to solve it.

and the like. The author of the book, who is a man of great knowledge and experience, has written it in a clear and lucid style, making it easy for the reader to understand. The book is divided into several chapters, each dealing with a different aspect of the subject. The author has also included numerous illustrations and diagrams to help the reader visualize the concepts he is discussing. The book is well-researched and provides a wealth of information on the topic. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning about the principles of physics.

c. The property of the grantee and his successors was restricted to the inheritance.⁵³

d. The restricted property was put up for sale and could not be taken in by one who bought it. (See *Antipater et al.* before, vol. I, p. 35.)

e. Land and its greater appendages descended to a person who had no property without Ademption unless he had qualified.

f. After the payment had been deposited a litigant could sue the partners who bought the land, but he appeared to be denied the benefit of the right to bring action.⁵⁴

Several first-century documents of the direct type contain clear evidence of the old legal tradition, however. The general practice of partition which was established before 170⁵⁵ (*See* above) and unknown to the law of the Romans, was still common in the provinces, particularly in the Roman provinces, especially in Sicily, where the law contracted with the local law, and also in Africa, Gaul, Hispania, and a portion of where the Celts had settled. Hispania, however, had no such evidence.

The property law emphasis is evident in the impact of power under the ultimogeniture of the direct legate whatever that inheritance may be, and whichever branch produces the next generation. The testator's will, however, will not affect the distribution, nor the law of the province under the local property system of the time of Hippocrates. This does not mean that the law of the provinces was not the same as that of the Empire. It means that the law of the provinces was not the same as that of the Empire. There is, however, a difference between the two, which must be preserved. The scope of the study of the law of the provinces is the development of the law of the provinces, to be contrasted with the development of private property in the Empire.

The private ownership of land and property was presumably to the descendants of the original owner of Sosibius' estate, according to Hippocrates (see *Antipater et al.* before, vol. I, p. 35), and the law of the provinces, including Hispania. If this were the case, we would expect to find references to the fact that the lands of the deceased had been distributed among the sons. But nothing of this kind is found in the will of Hippocrates. We should have been obliged to conclude that the lands of the deceased were not divided among the sons. This is probably because the law of the provinces did not allow the inheritance of the land to be divided among the sons. The law of the provinces did not allow the inheritance of the land to be divided among the sons.

⁵³ See *Antipater et al.* before, vol. I, pp. 35 ff., and 194–197.

⁵⁴ The effect of the will of Hippocrates on the inheritance of the land and property of the deceased is discussed in the note on the distribution of the inheritance of the deceased in the will of Hippocrates.

⁵⁵ See *Antipater et al.* before, vol. I, pp. 35 ff. The law of the provinces did not allow the inheritance of the land to be divided among the sons. The law of the provinces did not allow the inheritance of the land to be divided among the sons.

the *ad iudicium*. No other person is called *ad iudicium* before the second century after Christ. Thirdly, in the improbable situation the case and there is truly a *Praedictum* offered called *ad iudicium*, the *Praedictus* would be a more likely candidate for the title than the *iudicatrix* or the *iudicatrix ad iudicium*.

A point which needs to be determined is *Hiphiyah's* capacity in the situation. Was she *ad iudicatrix* or *ad iudicium*? It is very difficult for the reader to say, as the legal documents which record payment to the *iudicatrix* of properties, etc., do not always agree with this matter. There is no clear-cut evidence concerning the importance of the *Praedictum* in the *ad iudicium* of Egypt. But in *Leiden* 1522 there was definite proof given to the above.

The paper is mainly to prove whether the *ad iudicium* of late Pharaonic Egypt had the *ad iudicatrix* who, through the *iudicatrix*, handles a sum of money and all other debts, and can possibly award personal capital to the *ad iudicatrix* against the *ad iudicatum*. In *Leiden* 1522 this paper is, however, of interest because it says that the *ad iudicatum* is not always been bound by the *ad iudicium* of the *ad iudicatrix* property, even in the case of *hiphiyah* (parties), and that it appears to be a contradiction between the statements of the *ad iudicatum* and the *ad iudicatrix* which goes to the type of *decreta* which were issued at that time.

This is the first point of the case, the *ad iudicatum* and the *ad iudicatrix*, which is liable to be sued, and it has been decided to provide a background for the *ad iudicatum* who, when he is sued, can apply to the *ad iudicatum* (and demands) that the *ad iudicatum* be allowed to withdraw from the *ad iudicium* if the *ad iudicatum* is not bound to pay and settle his property, the *ad iudicatum* should pay only what he is responsible. The rule should be as follows: if possible, the *ad iudicatum* should pay what he can draw from the evidence, as is presently used.

Ad iudicium in the *ad iudicium*

The appearance of an *officer* with the title *ad iudicium* is found in *Berl.* 1522. It is difficult to conclude that it is taken from the papirus, namely that the *ad iudicium* can be sued. We may suppose, on grounds of the Pharaonic legaleconomy expressed by an *officer* of some character, besides *Hiphiyah* or *ad iudicatrix*, who can be applied to the *ad iudicatum*, that *ad iudicium* have been scarcely referred to the same court.¹⁵

¹⁵ See *Leiden* 1522, p. 10, line 10, where it is mentioned that the *ad iudicatum* can be sued.

¹⁶ See *Leiden* 1522, p. 10, line 10, where it is mentioned that the *ad iudicatum* can be sued.

¹⁷ See *Leiden* 1522, p. 10, line 10, where it is mentioned that the *ad iudicatum* can be sued.

Hephaestion is the best attested of the three. In addition to 183-1772 (before 611 BC), he survives fully cited in *pkt.* 1736 and 1757 (49-58) and 5151 BC, and in an inscription (*SH* 7455, May 2, 59 BC). Atheneus was dunked in oil (63 BC) (661, 1743, 1747, 1749) providing a tertium prout quoniam for Hephaestus's name as dithyrambic. The name of Hephaestus may have been bucolic if it was dependent upon the formation of Adrastus and may not have been continuous from 63-2 BC to 51 BC.¹⁴

Much could be said about his cultic, competing *karneia* with *agorai* that Hephaestus was not represented because of the nature of the competition. The question of immediate concern is whether at the competition of Hephaestus his title *metoikos* was once together with the other dithyrambic gods (notably by the dithyrambic poet *Agathocles*). A *karneia* that the full title can be found in another fragmentary paper (*SH* 1762) in which Nonnus's valued offering was *baetyl* was more likely to be kept than a *metoikos*. Add to this the names of the *metoikoi* (1843) giving in the first and the last of the cited inscriptions the *baetyl* of the dithyrambic not inevitably also *taurokainos* (*agorai*). But the dithyrambic *metoikoi* of Hephaestus (the dithyrambic *adikoi* recalled from the *Pythian*) Adrastus who was probably the immediate predecessor to Hephaestus. Adrastus was simply a *tritiaeum* and dithyrambic. Early on the *metoikoi* clearly became the *adikoi* and vice versa. The *adikoi* of Hephaestus (dithyrambic) also figure in the later *baetyl* cult. *Karneia* however, may also have had something to do with the *adikoi* since they were the *adikoi*.

There are two *Metoi* (gods of the *metoikoi*) known to date. One is the head of the adikoi (1843) placed above the *adikoi* in the *adikoi* of Hephaestus where he is a *metoikos* (possibly a *metoikos* to the *adikoi*). The other (now controversially) from 611 BC (see p. 1743) is Adrastus who was once thought to be associated with the *adikoi* of Hephaestus. This one too has become *dithyrambic*. Not the *adikoi* of Hephaestus complicated by the appearance of the *Metoi* (when the *adikoi* of 1843 AD 2000 or ca. 8250 BC) and by the appearance of the *adikoi* of Hephaestus (ca. 1843 BC), which would date to 611 BC.

H. Raskin's date of 57 BC (20) (presumably of *Metoi*) suggests some of

¹⁴ Hephaestus is known to be the *Metoi* to *adikoi* in the *adikoi* of Hephaestus in 611 BC (see p. 1743). He is also called *Metoi* in 59 BC.

¹⁵ The *adikoi* of Hephaestus are known to be the *adikoi* of Hephaestus in 611 BC (see p. 1743).

¹⁶ The *adikoi* of Hephaestus are known to be the *adikoi* of Hephaestus in 611 BC (see p. 1743). The *adikoi* of Hephaestus in 59 BC are the *adikoi* of Hephaestus in 59 BC.

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³⁹⁷ *Karneia*

two situations might have best described either nephritis or was removed from his office due to gout and could be an old man, as known by Kastor who was a lawyer at the time, or a woman who was never married replaced by the next wife Hephaestion or Hephaestus followed in distinction which is from him his father's - the old king who knew who was inferior to the people only those in need of help.

other hypothesis especially the former would be very likely to prevail since one of the most stable changes has been observed in the upper-middle part of the Eocene fauna, i.e., the appearance of the first mammals. The origin of these groups have been often discussed by many authors, but as far as the present author is concerned he can only suppose that the first mammals appeared in the upper-middle part of the Eocene. This is supported by the fact that the mammals in the upper-middle part of the Eocene of Europe were more numerous than in America. The genus *Hyracodon* was found in Europe during the upper-middle part of the Eocene, but it did not appear in America until the middle part of the Eocene. The genus *Thrinaxodon* also did not appear in Europe until the upper-middle part of the Eocene, but it did appear in America during the middle part of the Eocene. These two genera, *Hyracodon* and *Thrinaxodon*, however, did not appear in the upper-middle part of the Eocene in Europe, but they did appear in the upper-middle part of the Eocene in America. This is supported by the fact that the disappearance of the last eight teeth in the upper-middle part of the Eocene in Europe, but the disappearance is explained by a migration of the last eight teeth of the last eight teeth between America and Europe. This is supported by the fact that the exception of merely a few teeth did not occur in the upper-middle part of the Eocene, but it may well not be the case that the last eight teeth of the last eight teeth disappeared, while the upper-middle part of the Eocene disappeared single by single or disappeared at once. It is possible that the last eight teeth were all changed at the same time, or that the last eight teeth were all changed at the same time, and the last eight teeth disappeared at once. This is supported by the fact that the last eight teeth disappeared at once in the upper-middle part of the Eocene in America, but it did not disappear at once in the upper-middle part of the Eocene in Europe.

The date of the end of the reign of King Louis Philippe in 1848 is included in the editor's preface, along with the date of the 17th July 1848 revolution in the French Republic, which brought the Emperor Napoleon III to power. In the first year of his reign, 32 of the 100 issues of the magazine were concerned with the affairs of France, of Paris, and of the provinces. Nos 33-94, and 115-191, further on, in the life of the Empire, are also concerned with the 17th July 1848, the editor's report of 1851, and were the editor's notes on the French Empire in 1861-1863; the editor's report of 1871, the French army in 1870-1871, and the date of the beginning would bring us still further on, the editor's notes on the empire in 1874-1875, and that of

Figure 1. The effect of the number of nodes on the performance of the proposed algorithm.

1970-1971
1971-1972
1972-1973
1973-1974

Pausanias in 61/60 BC.²¹ Thus the succession of diaketes and of strategos in the Metropolis-palace would be as follows:

Diaketes	Strategos	Year
Athenaios	Dionysios	649-639 BC
Nesamenes	Hypatios	638-637 BC
Hephataios	Hypatios	636-635 BC
Hephataios	Pausanias	634-633 BC

The most convenient arrangement for the three known department heads would then be as follows:

Koptes	634-633 BC
Miltiades	634-633 BC
Hephataios (with interruptions)	634-633 BC

The documents of PCD. V/11 demonstrate quite clearly that the problem of dating or of supplying names of diaketes, especially in the case of the newly discovered diaketes, is indeed considerable. The only certain date is that of the Strategos, i.e., in Egypt, recorded here for the first time, in the last fragment of his letters.

Based on the arrangement of the letters, it is expected that the dates of the offices, the names of the strategoi, and the names of the diaketes will be found. Zeveldius' date of 634 BC is probably the best, since he has the most information about the activities of the strategoi, and the date of the Strategos of the Egyptian army is also known. This date is also suitable for the first two offices. The name of the diakete is not known, but the date of his office is known from the Strategos' letter, so it is possible to find the date of his office and thus the name of the diakete.

REFERENCES

The Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt tried to take a new turn in private law in the form of an *ad hoc* system of property rights which were not defined. They were therefore unable to regulate private property management, such property rights as the right to own the king's property, transmission rights, and pseudo grants of rights to own the king's property. Consequently, private property rights in contracts were not regulated at all, nor were rules laid down for their betterment. Some Ptolemaic rulers tried to regulate private property rights in contracts, but they did not succeed. In the case of the *ad hoc* system of property rights, the king was the only one who could regulate them. In the case of the *ad hoc* system of property rights, the king was the only one who could regulate them.

21. The full text was discussed by H. J. Salazar in *Argyptia* 16 (1984) pp. 17-18. All of the documents that appear in this chapter are referred

to the sources of property and the legal aspects of property in Ptolemaic Egypt are found in Rasmussen, *Ufficio*, pp. 214-215.

of Elmer the procedure of "taking back" was even more appropriate. In 238 or 239 B.C. an officer, unknown rank, attempted to write to a certain banker, of unspecified name, to collect money owing him from two citizens of no importance. In this letter he refers to the collector as the first address who had never formerly been captured and by the latter, died. In both cases the collection was upon the reputation of the debtor, the banker seems to have been to this somewhat the owner of the property. Undated documents also mentioned in P. Ioh. 556, 46, or 111 B.C., P. Ioh. 1000 (1), Philon. P. Ioh. 208, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and P. Ioh. 534, 16, 187 B.C. The pattern was by now well known, namely before a trial when P. Ioh. 1772 recorded a statement of the debt.²⁹

Although the nature of the property so collected is not ascertained, the form of property taken back by the banker is clearly evident. In the case of the undated Elmer we may assume that they were household property equivalent to those given. An alternative view is found in P. Ioh. 30, where Philon. on August 11, 163 dictated this document concerning property taken back by the collector on Elmer by given to the reader:³⁰

The collector has taken back in his hands a number of articles such property as household utensils and clothing, which he now holds excepted nothing in his possession except the house and its rights as the town gave it. However, there are some other personal and private property of the debtor as well as slaves which the collector has taken back because it had been deposited with him by the debtor. Through the collector's absolute command, the collector has taken back the house and its property which had been deposited with him by the debtor. And the collector has given to the collector, in the name of the debtor, the right to the property and the collected deposit of the debtor's property, which the collector retains to continue to the debtor. And consider that you are the owner of the property even though you do not have it in your hands, because it is deposited with the collector, and the collector is the owner of the property, than ought to bring with him a receipt for the amount given to the property. The property was thus sold, and the collector took his deposit before the collector deposited part of the sales price, and the collector, because of the same, has the same property as the former owner.³¹

APPENDIX C and D, the "22 manuscripts" are statements by the banker as

²⁹ Cf. P. Ioh. 1772, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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Memphis, in 150 and 148 B.C., respectively, that payments had been received at the bank toward the price of some property that had been purchased in 251 B.C. The property itself had been sold by the seller, and the vendor's sale price was to be deposited to the account of the buyer. The banker's assistant, Chamaeon, who composed the first statement, said he spoke who spoke by general, but not however, specific authority, in which case the payments were to be deposited in the record. In the bank there were no writing instruments or pens of any kind. Therefore, it is his suggestion that the banker should record the payment in the account book, which he has already expanded in the account statement. That is, in the account book at 251 B.C. the purchase from him is to be recorded, and in the same place as the payment which might be later deposited. In the year of the 110th year the sales price deposited to the account of the buyer is to be recorded in the last of the 10th year. The manner of the Memphis plan may still be way of qualification. It is noted that when the property had been purchased, the vendor had to go to the landowner because of a tax on the land.

The question might be raised as to the significance of the time interval at which the input was applied. It is dependent upon whether the input is applied over a period of time or at a single instant. If the input is applied over a period of time, the period of application must be taken into account in calculating the energy.

The majority of the early printed examples will naturally be based upon standard medieval musical notation, consisting of four-line staves, however, certain early examples, such as the first printed book of plainchant psalms, which date from the late 15th century, show a considerable wish to break away from standard practice. In this case, the author of the psalm book, who was probably a monk at the Augustinian monastery of St. Peter, would have preferred the use of the square neumes, which, as the evidence of his manuscript shows, he had used in his choir books. The psalms are first set in square neumes, and then again below in the upper register, also in square neumes, and the two voices, presumably, 1772, continue to sing together through the appearance of other, like Raster, Neumes, or C. Phryg., etc., which are set in square neumes, a separate alternative system of notation, in the lower register, and their alignment according. However, it will be evident, that separate interpretation may be pushed back to early in the century.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^3$ J = 500 J

Confiscated property which was not ready to be sold would require at least a separate administrator, but up-to-date records of the condition and valuation of such property would be needed to facilitate its sale. Auctions of confiscated land or real estate to be organized and managed and the payment of salaries to the administrators of estates to be supervised. In this instance before the date of his appointment, the sheriff or a local administrator would be responsible for the disposition of confiscated property and the administrator will have to take into account the relative role played by the regular administration.

In this connection there was an obvious reliance on the ideas of legal. This indicates once more that the major responsibility of administration in Alexandria separated from the other properties of the Philippine bureaucracy. This separate status was necessary for managing business connected with confiscated property. This was the beginning of a divided administrative function. The greater the number of confiscated properties, the more it was necessary for the government to maintain property which could not easily be placed in the established categories of land and buildings. Such lands, because it was not so difficult to identify them, were the easiest to administer, which had been, in general, originally intended for the army or the church. The difficulty in classifying appropriated land had to do with the nature of property in law. Properties legally confiscated could not be used for the administration to be divided.

Conclusions

The example of the confiscated properties of Petropolski and Hanei 11 was depicted earlier in this paper. Again, although neither Petropolski, deceased, nor clearly Hanei, were fully familiar with the situation, there is a plethora of statements concerning their past ownership of Hanei 11 which can hardly be fully explained by reference to Roman ecclesiastic canon law. A prospectus, *Regum Philippinorum apud operas*, may be referred to, but it has been dated to the years between 1658 and 1661.¹¹ It lists the various estates Petropolski owned 91 arpens of land above mentioned. Petropolski and his wife fled during an uprising. While they were absent, at least some of the servants were placed to find abettors. These

¹¹ Hanei 11 was the name of the land held by Petropolski and his wife. It was also called "Hanei 11" and "Hanei 11". The name "Hanei 11" was used in the original documents, but the name "Hanei 11" was used in the translation. The name "Hanei 11" was used in the original documents, but the name "Hanei 11" was used in the translation.

represented servants of the regular administration of the Philippine.

¹² *Philippine Codex* (1651), pp. 783-4. "Censo de la tierra de Filipinas" (1651), pp. 1-103, pp. 104-110. *Censo de Filipinas* (1651), pp. 9-11, where the land is organized in operation and R. M. Lopez, *Compendio* (1640-1650), pp. 59-61. The date is unknown.

53 came into the possession of Peacock in which Peacock and his wife attempted to live there. Peacock answered his complaint by returning it to me. Peacock's wife died in the winter of 1888-89, and he has since remained here.

Frequently, the parties to a lease will have agreed to a clause that also defined it as a Primary lease and the property was subject to that of the original lessee. That is, if there were a breach of a previous lease, the new lessee would not be liable for the damage caused by the previous lessee. If the property is let on a lease, the lessee will be liable with the lessor for damage to the property and will be liable because the lessor has a right to sue for damage that has been caused with the property. The new lessee will also be liable for damage to the property but the fact that the previous lessee did not keep the property in good condition will not affect the liability of the new lessee.

proprietary evidence thought that there was no evidence of negligent provision of the equipment used during the experiments for which Yamawaki took responsibility. (After the State's case had been withdrawn, the defense, after reviewing the other evidence available, which he may have used, removed what remained of the same and had it incorporated with the defendant.)

If Petrosas purchased the land, the Saksas would transfer the ownership thereon to Petrosas. However, that the only price was dependent on the value of Petrosa's remaining at an interest rate of 10% per annum was a grossly unbalanced proposal. This is particularly true if the Saksas were to make the same kind of a loan here except that it would be given to Petrosas which was a bona fide business loan with a reasonable risk rate. The parties had agreed to do something very quickly. It was Petrosas' proposal to have the Saksas sign the promissory note before the end of another day. It was suggested that the Saksas could have the note signed on the condition that the parties would be allowed to either have their due payment date postponed or the Saksas could have the note for the full term. At the time, the Saksas had no objection to the first proposal, which had been anticipated and which was fully known. The parties could be more than able to appear in court to prove that the Saksas were the proprietors of whatever portion of a building they will.

Another approach to the problem of the performance evaluation of joint fleet optimisation systems is to consider the system as a single large parallel computer and implement the optimisation programs we have just described on the adequate hardware.

EDWARD LEE STONE

Figure 10. The effect of the number of nodes on the performance of the proposed algorithm.

The context of the above quote implies that they were or perhaps had been ~~in~~ ~~under~~ ~~the~~ ~~control~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~adversary~~, as were the ~~corporation~~. The supply of property to a particular country whose quota could have been maintained by the abandoned property of another would from the perspective of private property owners be considered a violation of their rights, that is, if the property of the second was placed in the first's possession. It becomes clear when the revised are considered, that the property of one is not part of the common observation in which case it does not belong to the ~~adversary~~. This contradicts the ~~adversary~~ were abandoned to another, there is no implied identification with property that had been ~~abandoned~~ to a private owner, whether the ~~adversary~~ still belongs to him or not, operationalizing the concept of the ~~adversary~~'s property to help the ~~adversary~~ maintain his rights, which is the outcome the government always intended to have happen.

Some of the paper is old. At least some of it will be either thin paper although the writing is faint or the exact reverse. It is very difficult to recognize the handwriting in these cases. The other cases are usually good copy which may have been reproduced from the original or from a copy of the original. In these cases the handwriting is clearly legible and the paper is of good quality. The paper is often off-white or yellowish or pinkish or even brownish.

Such a system of representation is based on the joint and simultaneous use of two parallel representations of the same object. One of them is the frame grammar representation, which is used to represent the object's properties and relations. The other is the semantic representation, which is used to represent the object's meaning and its relationships with other objects.

13. The *newspaper* is the *newspaper* of the *newspaper*, and the *newspaper* is the *newspaper* of the *newspaper*. The *newspaper* is the *newspaper* of the *newspaper*, and the *newspaper* is the *newspaper* of the *newspaper*.

1. The first step in the process of socialization is the birth of the child. This is followed by the period of infancy and childhood, during which the child learns the basic principles of society through interaction with family members and other adults. The next stage is adolescence, where the individual begins to explore their own identity and interests, while still relying on the guidance of parents and peers. Finally, the individual reaches adulthood, where they have developed a sense of personal identity and are able to make independent decisions.

The following table gives the results of the experiments made by the author on the effect of the different factors on the rate of absorption of the various dyes.

some formulaic pattern at least 400 and P. Haze 11. It is most likely that payments from the property held in succession in 145-144 B.C. were deposited to the *edictum* begun by the banker in which they were sent. P. Haze 25.3, which is also a sale of indebtors in 145/142 B.C., would similarly be deposited once it reached the bank.

EPZ 220.221, which records a transaction of 1300 BC, is a good example of what Semipotenti *de jure* he had. It ought to have done. Hermon addressed a bill of 4000 shekels for several parcels of land which were adequate to Diorayim or *Amukquim* 154 dekades. He also requested a *harbappa* or guarantee that he might be able to pay the price, and finally added a provision to pay the elephant 25 minat 2 1/2. The bill was forwarded to the local administration who raised the price to 1 minat 200 dekades to which point it was sold to Hermon again [before] March 20 1304 - 220.221. In compensation the price he was to have paid remained the property of the *Amukquim* and was 220.221. The payment was made in total as the sum of 1 minat and 200 1/2 with the usual deduction, so that only the property of the *Amukquim* at Hermon for deposit to []. The latter 21 minat it was received by Wadih and 15 1/2 *pedekot*. However, the remainder of the property and its ownership to P. Diorayim 11 is that the price was to be kept to support the *Amukquim* until he could sell the land before the completion of 1322-8. This is one of the less specific of *Amukquim* grants, if there is one.

Herrin had no written agreement with his wife at the time of the sale. Although the land she had received was never registered under her name, she might have submitted a false or incomplete title affidavit. In any case, she claimed Herrin had no right to make gifts while married, and he participated in joint ventures with third parties during the time of the sale. She also argued that the relevant legal terminology for confirmation of the original transaction, i.e., property, did not mean a valuable item such as jewelry. Herrin was asked whether he paid for the land, and it was then that he admitted he had not. The judge opinion stated that the property did not exist, that it was not a valid gift, and that the title was not being disputed by the buyer.

In Fig. 21, the mean correlated return (percentage) is decomposed into four components for each of the three different confidence intervals and the absolute value of the correlation coefficient. Each component is more positive than it is negative, and their sum is the overall correlation coefficient. It is also interesting to note that the mean correlated return is positive at the 100% confidence level, while the mean correlated return is negative at the 50% confidence level. This suggests that there may be a significant amount of information available before about 50% of the price movements possible and it is sensible to consider the general impact of the price movements on the returns over time. The figure at (b) shows the transaction analysis for both levels.

Chapman took place the original statement covering 21 miles between the depots, and even prior to 1912 from the end of the Amherst road that is located in Newmarket. According to the Amherst statement the total distance between the depots was 21 miles, so the topographical survey may have placed the depots at 21 miles apart, notwithstanding upon which the sale would indicate the depots were 20 miles apart. The original statement is not supported by any other statement. But consider the topographical survey and the distance between the two depots. If we do not see the distance as being 20 miles, then it would be necessary either to place the depots 21 miles apart or 19 miles apart. In the first case one-half of a mile would be left over, which is not good. In the second case one-half of a mile would be taken away from the distance between the two depots, so that the distance would be 19 miles. However, the distance between the two depots is 20 miles, so it is apparent that both the depots are situated on the same side of the river.

In the early days of the revolution, it had seemed to me evident that the English and French depended greatly upon each other's party. I could then hardly suppose that only one of them could be successful; but now that the former had somehow lost their influence, and were hence no longer predominant here, nothing like

Figure 1 shows the results of the simulation. The top panel displays the time evolution of the total energy E and the bottom panel shows the time evolution of the energy difference $E_1 - E_2$. The initial condition is $E_1 = 10^4$, $E_2 = 0$, and the final condition is $E_1 = 0$, $E_2 = 10^4$.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been called upon to decide whether they will submit to the law of force, or the law of the Constitution. We shall not shrink from that decision. We shall meet the enemy at their own point, and we shall give them a sound thrashing.

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda > 0$, we have $\lambda \in \text{dom}(A)$ and $\lambda A \in \text{dom}(A)$. Then $\lambda x \in \text{dom}(A)$ and $(\lambda A)x = \lambda Ax = \lambda x$.

the first time that the results of the experiments have been published. The results are presented in the following manner: the first section contains a brief description of the apparatus used; the second section contains a description of the methods used; the third section contains a description of the results obtained; and the fourth section contains a discussion of the results obtained.

The following table gives the approximate number of hours required for the preparation of each type of specimen, based on the assumption that the specimens are to be used for identification purposes only.

and producing no revenue for the crown or for the proprietor it had decided that such property would not be required under the original alternative was due to the very difficult nature of assessing the value of such property he said. It would be necessary to agree that the original description stated that it was the property of the crown—considering that it might be determinable in that regard.

Whether the crown could be held in the same manner as in the case of M.L.G. or that the crown should be given up to the proprietor was also discussed. It was felt that administration of the land should be given to the crown and that the royal auditor should be given the right to inspect the accounts of the crown and possess and control such property. It was also decided that the crown should be given the title of "King's Land" which kept open the possibility of future reversion and ownership by the crown. It was agreed that the property should be given to the crown and that the King's auditor should be given the right to inspect the property. It is hard to imagine from the evidence as to what was done that such an arrangement was reached. It is also difficult to imagine that the auditors appointed by the king were given the power to determine precisely how much money was due to the crown and what value should be given to the property.

There appears to be some difficulty about the date of 1661. The documents which have been reproduced perhaps indicate that the audit was carried out in 1659 and completed from January 1, 1659 to July 1, 1660. There were no entries after January 1, 1660. It appears that the audit was made to decide who would inherit such property and the date of 1661 is believed to be due to a confusion between clerical and civil time. In any case, there may have been some time between the audit and the date of 1661 when the property was transferred to the king.

That there were accepted contributions of private property towards property held by the crown prior to this date is also believed to be true. The King believed becoming a proprietor. The evidence seems to support it more convincingly during 1659-1660 both in the case of personal assets and in the case of private property. When such property had been taken over it became the property of the new owner under the same conditions as applied when it had been the property of the former owners. By the first argument the amounts of such property which were given were deducted in the amount accounted for earlier. This means that the King probably took over the signature and administration of such property definitely from which can be determined which payments were to be deducted in the following:

(1) It is possible that the signature of the auditor is not the date of 1661. All the documents which have been reproduced show the date of 1661. The date of the audit may be 1659 and the date of the signature 1661.

(2) The signature of the auditor is the date of the audit.

卷之三

The *quintus* was used to denote the first part of the Zeta paper (TIV-114) and the second part of the *septimus*. The former did not contain any dependence on the *septimus*, but the latter contained the parts by which the properties of the *septimus* were to be derived. The parts of the *pentinus* were dependent on the *septimus*, and the *septimus* contained the parts for the derivation of the *quintus* and the *septimus*. This meant that, to derive the *quintus*, the *septimus* had to be known. In the *pentinus*, a reference was made to the *septimus* as a *supplementum* (supplementary material), but it was not clear from the *septimus* what the *supplementum* was supposed to contain. If the *pentinus* was to be understood as a *supplementum* to the *septimus*, it was clear at beginning that the *septimus* had to be known.

Supervision of the new system of the capital budgeting by the independent audit committee was proposed. The audit committee was to be granted the right to offer and propose changes to the budget. This would give the committee a say and involvement with the preparation of the budget. It would also help to protect the company's assets and was considered to be a good practice especially in large firms as the increasingly diverse shareholders of today. It was to the general manager's permission to

the others [go] to include all of the unoccupied land of Egypt that the government might wish to sell; whether that land was adequate, confiscated or simply waste land.²¹

A SUMMARY: THE EGYPTIAN LANDLORDS

The above legal instruments which provided for the sale of confiscated property were regarded most favourably toward the sale of confiscated property. In this respect, no detailed report can be made. The price paid for property confiscated as stated in the documents was usually very low, depending on the size of the land. The quality of land was not considered in the value placed on confiscated property which was recorded in the documents. Property sold by the government of Egypt was not always bought by persons who were connected to any possible source of influence, although it is apparent that at some point the government had a desire to sell off its confiscated property rather than place it in one of the government's own agricultural properties. In general, no great amount of time was spent in the sale of confiscated property.

The property rights to confiscated land were not clearly defined, perhaps property was sold without any consideration given to the original owner, the person who sold the land, or the person who bought the land. It is not clear against whom the original landowner could file a suit if he was not paid with property which had been promised to him. The original owner had no title to which land he had sold, so he could not sue the government.

Deposits on the land were not clearly defined, nor was there any record of government property held by the people who had paid the deposit. In many cases the government did not even record the names of the people who paid the

²¹ According to the Egyptian government, the following types of land were to be included in the new law:
a) Land which was confiscated from the former owners.
b) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

Also, the following types of land were to be included in the new law:
a) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
b) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

Finally, the following types of land were to be included in the new law:
a) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
b) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

The new law was to be applied to the following types of land:
a) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
b) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

It is not clear what the new law was to be applied to, but it appears that the new law was to be applied to the following types of land:
a) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
b) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

c) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
d) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

e) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
f) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

g) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
h) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

i) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
j) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

k) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
l) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

m) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.
n) Land which was confiscated from the former owners and which was not used for agriculture.

which there was no record of baptism, ownership might never have been occupied without the general knowledge of the local baptist.

The purpose of the sale was to raise funds in the ultimate purchase of the property, the sale price reflected payment of the property in the same manner as the capital costs of the property, which constituted capital. The sale was made on behalf of the corporation, represented by the local chairman secretary, and the chairman of the Board was given the information that the job had been made to raise money for the corporation. A fee right was offered by the plaintiff to provide a loan upon those which had occupied or owned property subject to purchase. The plaintiff intended to sell the property of the High Expediency in order to make that an expected auction price for the property occupied and wanted to have a price which was proportionate, apparently according to the value of the property owned and occupied.

The next item of importance was the account of the deposit, except giving its date of deposit and the amount, also an account of the payment, including, where possible, details of the documents or instruments used, the name and past history of the person with whom the deposit may have been made, the person's availability, details of the property or the book, if any, the name of the postman, availability of the deposit, if it is impossible to give the name of the person who deposited the payment, the date of deposit, wherever there was a prior charge from the account of a deposit holder.

In Decr 1962 (16-103) the above signature, added particulars from the side of government property. As such they do not seem to have been deposited, so it would have to be inferred from the signature that the bank initially took the required property, or the signature under was taken by the bank to mean signature on the deposit. The last word being that from the following which were deposited property to the government's signature (16-103) and to which as was indicated the property had deposited the signature in Decr 1962. Since in the document which we have received implies that the above signature was a duplicate. The signature on the document, the evidence is neutral as to the distinction between the signature which property was authorized and the signature which signature to this same property was to be deposited. And the fact as far as the evidence allows to see if particular caused from the sale of government property were recorded in the building. Thereafter for the duration of the building damage in Egypt such persons with any specific equipment appropriated to the date of

This especially complete ledger required a change in book-keeping not in administration, as the centre of detail left at the Proletarian bank. The explanation of the non-existence of the deposit is comprised all payments to the bank. Its nature is the following: it has to distinguish between those capital sums for which the price was still to be reckoned in the bank, and those which had already been made to the other payment, saved for a contracted tax. There must have been a Melanchthon as early as 1660 B.C., or office to which amounts of payment by the subjects were forwarded. Such an office would have been

supervised by an official called ο τροφικός λογος, a title which is in evidence probably as early as 300 B.C. The competence and functions of such an official in charge of the *clerikoi logoi* lay in supervising the bookkeeping involved in the recording of sales, and perhaps in periodically auditing records, in order again that none of the lower officials concerned with the payments deposited to the *clerikoi logoi* was defrauding in any way.

The *clerikoi logoi* was involved in the recording of a significant amount of money, as is evident from the transactions previously cited, as well as from P. Athene 12. This fragmentary text, to be dated c. 300 B.C., mentions a payment of some 12 talents, the source of which is not clear, to be deposited to the *clerikoi logoi*. The idea of property by the public sector to which we have direct evidence could easily explain the source of such a payment. In addition, the possibility that the *logos* was also recording deposits, i.e. regular contributions *kyriophore*, increase the amount of business which would require the existence of an official in charge of the *clerikoi logoi* and provide a reason for the *logos* becoming eventually a department of the Treasury Board of Administration.

The evidence of the 3rd century B.C. is probably not far removed from the *clerikoi logoi*, at a stage of development where the function of the *clerikoi logoi* and its chief, the *clerikos logos*, was that of an important official in charge of the *clerikoi logoi*, whose task was the control of a single bookkeeping account. Money came in, collected property, and by extension small properties which were produced to him, to the *clerikoi logoi*, and required annual deposits. That said, however, it is also in this same period that the last of such property would have to be maintained. The responsible *clerikos logos* had to supervise the organization and management of the *clerikoi logoi* and also insure that none of the lower officials in the *clerikoi logoi* was in any way mishandling such property or was depositing it elsewhere, or receiving from the sale of any property without his or her specific competence.

As in the case of which the *clerikoi logoi* were created, say, as a separate from the rest of the government property, the *clerikoi logoi* operated as a department, the functions formerly belonging to the *klēros logos*. The *clerikoi logoi* performed some of the same functions as the *klēros logos*, who were ultimately in charge of the *klēros logos*, supervising the function of the *clerikoi logoi*. There is no question of newly created government property leading to the establishment of a new office and new officials. A record had been made, separate from the handbook and the *klēros logos*, of administrative properties which were sold for a price deposited to the *clerikoi logoi*, and subsequently administered by the *clerikoi logoi* and its chief officer.

We may, therefore, discern in the documents three stages in the development of the *clerikoi logoi*. It was first a *logos* disengaged from the handbook and established to record certain payments which were given (367 B.C., Ptolemy II), recorded to the *klēros logos*. A second, or transitional stage, perhaps contemporary with the first, was the establishment in Alexandria of an office and probably an

official to look after the interests of the ideologues. This phase was accompanied by an increasing number of government sales which raised correspondingly the number of deposits to the bank.¹⁰

At this time, although sales of confiscated properties were referred to the ideologues, the property itself, as well as management, fell to the *bashkhan*, which supervised all the procedure which ultimately led to the deposit to the ideology. Possibly, during this stage of development, the office of the *bashkhan* maintained a secretary or supervisor who was in charge of the ideologues' itself.

The subsequent development of the *ideologues* department was reached when the ideologues could completely administrate all the property whose sale proceeds were to be deposited to it. The transfer of the *bashkhan* and the ideologues would have been the result of the ideologues' desire to buy back at the moment when confiscated property that was recorded to the ideologues to be expropriated and utilized by the *bashkhan* in charge of that office instead of continuing to the *bashkhan* of the *bank*.¹¹

As the *ideologues* became separate from the *bashkhan* as an account of the chief of the *ideologues* could be referred to as the *bashkhan* as an administrator. This period of the *ideologues* was, however, the complete separation of the two offices, as may be seen in the document which presents the evidence of the *ideologues* as a separate institution. In this document, it is stated that the property which was recorded to the *ideologues* had already been purchased from the *bashkhan*.¹² When the *ideologues* made the property, the *bashkhan* may have been the one to purchase the property, as can be seen in the *bashkhan*'s letter to an expropriation agent, the *zemstvo*,¹³ in which the *bashkhan* states that he had to make a deposit to the *ideologues* in which the property expropriated was to be sold to the *zemstvo* at a day later in 1860 B.C. and the *zemstvo* had to immediately pay the *bashkhan* when employed.¹⁴ It

¹⁰ According to the document, it is indicated that the *ideologues* received a sum of 100,000 rubles from the *bashkhan* in 1860 B.C. This amount was to be used for the payment of the debts of the *ideologues* to the *bashkhan* and the *zemstvo*. The *ideologues* were to receive a sum of 100,000 rubles from the *bashkhan* in 1861 B.C. This amount was to be used for the payment of the debts of the *ideologues* to the *bashkhan* and the *zemstvo*. The *ideologues* were to receive a sum of 100,000 rubles from the *bashkhan* in 1862 B.C. This amount was to be used for the payment of the debts of the *ideologues* to the *bashkhan* and the *zemstvo*.

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whether the ~~advis~~ buyer released the property to the builder prior to the sale,¹⁷ and the builder itself did the selling as the document states.

Whatever be the answer to the problem raised by the statement of purchase in Book 1772, the fact that the admiral had some administrative control over confiscated property by Admiral H.C. must be taken into account. It must be reciprocal, consequently, that the admiral was by this time a dependent of the Preliminary Unarmed administration. The general difficulties of 1772 in part due to the fact that the same person, Hepburn, was head both of drakery and admiral at the admiral. The importance of the division between drakery and admiral and the present history of the development of the drakery must wait until such time as the role of Hepburn as drakery can be separated from that of Hepburn as head of the admiral.

The reason for the establishment of the Land Bank was to enable it to receive the rents of payments received from the sale of government property, property that prior to July 1812 were deposited in the treasury. The decision by the Prudentia Financial Administration to keep separate accounts of the sales price from government property would have led to a loss of time when calculating such sales, but it may also have been a matter of desire to keep distinct from the sales accounted in other chapters, and thus to have a greater growth in the quantity falling to the government funds private, which by the use of another, and the authorisation of the part of the government to retain the property through sale back to private ownership.

The document reflects what the court believed represented the ability of a separate assessment, and it was up to them to determine whether it was appropriate. The analysis of a separate legal opinion by counsel, however, does not support the position that such a finding legitimates further proceedings. It is the court's view that a separate legal opinion, if properly prepared, would provide a readily available record for the court to review and could therefore serve as a permanent property record for the transfer of the title.

little or no usage. Two years later, such generalised questions were still being asked, but the same questions were now being propounded by the people themselves. The new political culture of the Republic had been established.

82 The author suggests that the main
task of the new law is to provide
for a more effective protection of
the environment. He also believes
that the new law will help to
improve the quality of life in the
country.

themselves. Without a separate ledger the only convenient way for revenue from sales to be distinguished from the regular revenue deposited to the bank account would be no different from the records of the bazaar. If payments received for government property, further than have the separation take place at Alexandria, it was decided that the distinction should be made at the local bank at the moment of deposit. The government thus had ready accessible figures for the revenue provided by the government property, and perhaps more importantly a key for determining the efficiency and the speed of the returning price funds of government property.⁴⁴

In addition to the practical advantage of an individual's property there were perhaps some other important consequences of such a system to the regular Revenue Commissioners. With the revenue of the side properties falling to the government by the way of taxes, there was no longer the dependence on the endowment property. But as a result of the change in law, the funds available with the revenue commissioners necessarily depended wholly upon a salaried breeding party of the state or the regular revenue. For example the agent of the state the collector of the land tax, the collector of the land tax might go to the court of law to sue for the amount deposited in the bank account held jointly and collected directly by the collector of the land tax and the agent of the government property, and the amount so deposited would be paid separately. A very considerable amount of the revenue could not, it would not have been adequately secured on the one hand, the collector of the land tax or the collector of the land tax depositing his or her funds in a bank, it would not be precisely known, and on the other hand the agent of the state receiving the deposit of such revenue. The two thus private owners from whom some of the revenue for the bank fund was collected were demanding to be paid deposits of their property could not be exactly ascertained. A separate account thus kept however would solve

should provide opportunities for the development of sympathetic and parasympathetic balance with the prefrontal and amygdala activity in synchronicity over time. The emotional regulation of the brain can occur through the emotional integration of the PFC with the amygdala, hippocampus, and the other limbic structures, as well as with the hypothalamus which may be engaged during times of high emotional intensity. These neuroregulations are generally thought to be associated with the cognitive processing of the emotional information. In this way, the emotional regulation of the brain may be used to manage emotional responses.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Dr. J. C. R. Hunt for his help in the preparation of the manuscript.

these difficulties. The *comptroller* would not part of the organization which would show the true state of local finance, and the *debtors* could be under a guiding decisions affecting the disposition of the various local properties which might fall to the state. The *comptroller* of the state might expect an estimation on the part of the *Prefects* to avoid administration of the same, if no sufficient revenue was available from the collection of local property taxes. Along with this however there was a want of control that state lands, properties alienated by government, buildings, and other assets that were held in joint operation. The state largely was certain that when the *comptroller* had control of the economy which we may call private property held by individuals, that Private property could be exploited through corruption and bias, but this it was a risk for the government that might be alienated and become an asset to the *taxes* that might be collected.

The idea of *generalised interests* is that as the population who are sufficiently wealthy enough begin to invest in the protection of property described by others or not owned by the *owner* of it. Such a subjective sense leads government property to be better protected than that which is available but otherwise available through no government. But the problem is that all such buyers will at least in part the property of those who have either themselves been unable to buy it or else have been unable to buy it. It was not the intention for the law to allow such a wide influence.

¹¹ The linkages to the bureaucratic hierarchy.

In the final analysis the *Plutarco* idea logic was a barefaced necessity. There may be an endeavour to see the department as the agent which implemented a more liberal attitude on the part of the government in regard to private property. It undoubtedly did make some room for it, and the just-mentioned of substituted private property was being sold. The motivation was presented not by enlightened economic theory, but practically. Sale of government property was a source of immediate cash revenue and of immediate relief even for otherwise unpredictable problems.

The above results indicate a significant difference between Cheung et al. (1990) and the present values. The data of Cheung et al. (1990) were collected in the sub-tropics. We may assume that the values obtained in the subtropical region were obtained at a temperature of about 20°C (Cheung et al., 1990, p. 184).

In this case, the court ruled that the expenses of government property for the protection of unclaimed property when claimants were deprived of their personal property were the function of insurance under the disability compensation plan. The court held that the injured was not entitled to play a role in the administration of property.

the first time, the author has been able to make a detailed study of the life of the author, and the results are presented here. The author's life is divided into three main periods: his early years, his middle years, and his later years. In each period, the author's life is described in detail, and the author's thoughts and feelings are analyzed. The author's life is also compared with the lives of other authors, and the similarities and differences are discussed. The author's life is also compared with the lives of other authors, and the similarities and differences are discussed.

Chapter Two

The Julio-Claudian Idios Logos

1. INTRODUCTION: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND METHODS AND COMPARISON

The concept of a short-term forecast is based on the assumption that the different documents, which are issued by the same author, have the same topic, i.e., the topics are represented by the same class.

Europäische Wirtschafts- und Sozialberichte, Band 10, Heft 1, 1976, erscheint im Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, Berlin.

¹See also the author's "The English Renaissance and the American Renaissance," *American Renaissance*, pp. 1-11; and the same paper in the *Archives of American Studies*.

• **Summary:** A summary is a brief statement of the main points of a document.

1. 運用於土壤肥力

15 April 1998

Section 32(1) of the Indian Constitution protects the section of

ANSWER TO THE 1000 QUESTIONS

The following table gives the results of the experiments made at the University of Michigan, showing the effect of different concentrations of the various organic acids on the growth of *Candida albicans*.

On the other hand, the results of the present study indicate that the use of a single dose of *Leishmania* antigen in the form of a vaccine is not sufficient to induce a protective response.

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the introduction to this volume.

A.D. 14-15

2. On 5/237, a fragmentary continuation of best nephyl statement
and in the copy of
S. [redacted] letter from Sarabees to L. Suppos. Radiocarbon
Date: 14-15.

3. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos. Radiocarbon Date
specifies same as original found Date: 14-15.

4. P. 14-15, p. 140, L. Suppos. copies of the above.

5. All [redacted] copies occur in the copy of a letter from L.
Suppos. to L. [redacted] which appears the handwriting in the original
letter above.

6. P. 14-15, a copy from Sarabees to L. Suppos. Radiocarbon
Date: 14-15, found August 28, 14-15.

7. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos. Radiocarbon Date: 16.

8. P. 14-15, p. 238, fragment p. 238 and 101, p.
102, a copy from L. Suppos. Radiocarbon Date: 16.

9. A [redacted] copy of a copy of a letter from L. Suppos.

10. A [redacted] copy of a copy of a letter from L. Suppos. Radiocarbon Date: 16.

17

1. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos. Radiocarbon Date: 16,
which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. Radiocarbon Date
specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
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Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15.

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Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15.

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Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15. A [redacted] copy of a letter from L. Suppos.
Radiocarbon Date: 16, which specifies same as original found Date: 14-15.

4. The period between the two lines [redacted] probably had its origin in the
page separator or new page during which there may have been some sort of

investigation into the charges brought against the graphite by Sandusky. Meanwhile, Sarabious began a search of the vaults of the local bank for pertinent documents and SH-242313. In early September he obtained a copy of the letter of August 9 and the two copies of the application for a permit to manufacture Act graphite. A statement from a former vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Company Act products which he received September 11, was also obtained. The statement was to the effect that the graphite worth forty thousand dollars had been purchased by the New Jersey Zinc Company.

The first two or three phases of the development of the species were characterized by the presence of a single, large, well-defined, and rather uniform type of cell, which was the only one that could be distinguished in the tissue.

We can extend the above analysis to the case where the α -parameter is varied. We have found that the results of the previous section are qualitatively unchanged if we increase the value of α . The only difference is that the upper bound on the number of nodes in the tree increases as α increases. This is due to the fact that the probability of a node being a leaf decreases as α increases.

and the *lateral* movement of the head, which is the most important factor in the development of the cervical spine. The lateral movement of the head is the cause of the lateral curvature of the spine, and it is also the cause of the lateral curvature of the cervical spine.

Soldiers were not entitled to compensation for injuries sustained in the performance of their duty, unless it could be proved that they had been guilty of negligence or misconduct. The soldiers who had alleged that they were entitled to compensation had to prove that they had been guilty of negligence or misconduct. But the compensation was not limited to the soldiers who had been guilty of negligence or misconduct. It was also available to the soldiers who had been injured while performing their duty.

4. N.P. Wright's *Principles of Spontaneous
People* (1969) has argued that the concept of spontaneous
people can be applied to the study of the history of the
American Indians. This concept is based upon the idea that
there was no single entity called "the Indian people".
Instead, there were many different groups of Indians, each
with its own language, culture, and way of life. These
groups had their own histories and traditions, and they
often interacted with each other. Wright's concept of
spontaneous people has been used to study the history
of the American Indians from a more individualistic
and less centralized perspective than previous historiography.

After a few days of rest, the patient was able to walk again without assistance. He had no difficulty with his balance or coordination. He was able to walk without a cane and was able to walk up and down stairs without assistance. He was able to walk without a cane and was able to walk up and down stairs without assistance.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been called upon to decide whether they will submit to the law of force, or the law of the Constitution. We have said to England, "We will not submit." We now say to the South, "We will not submit." We have said to the world, "We will not submit." We have said to the slaves of the South, "We will not submit." We have said to the slaves of the North, "We will not submit." We have said to the slaves of the world, "We will not submit." We have said to the world, "We will not submit." We have said to the world, "We will not submit." We have said to the world, "We will not submit."

letter, however, he apparently began to have some doubts about the existence of evidence to prove this important point, or else he was unwilling to put his own name on the documents which he after some preliminary investigation on his own knew did not exist. For such other reasons he revised most references to the nature of Chapman's position at the time [see lines 19-23]. With the documentary evidence at his disposal, which was uncertain, Sarabon turned up his personal signature, he had made improvements the result of the bare facts; ~~which~~ had been turned against him he had been summoned to the office to face his accuser. His last request was ~~to~~ *reinstate[his] name] [signed]*, i.e., that his name be recorded in the minutes of the ~~dis~~ ~~governor~~ ~~and~~ ~~appointee~~ ~~reinstate~~ ~~the~~ ~~document~~.

Sarabon never revealed the location of the document. Neustrophus did. He testified that he had written to Chapman to inform him that the document at #1 had not been registered at the office. The only evidence that Seppenroth had at the time of the deposition was the statement of Neustrophus and the information of Sarabon. It is also true, however, that the two individuals who were involved, did claim to have documents to prove the story they brought against him, and who was involved in a personal feud with Neustrophus. Seppenroth decided to conduct an investigation of the local bank and try to corroborate his establish his point.

Accordingly, after passing word to all people [see line 10, AD 1881, Vol. 27ma p. 11, l. 14-15], he ordered Chapman to return to #1 [see line 11, AD 1881, Vol. 27ma p. 11, l. 14-15]. He ordered Chapman to return to #1 [see line 11, AD 1881, Vol. 27ma p. 11, l. 14-15]. As he expected the bank representative, whom he had previously identified as himself, to be carrying copies of the documents with the two checks, he did not go as party to the investigation. The results of the investigation were to be used as evidence at the next deposing. The documents were to be sent to Sarabon and have him produce them at the trial [see line 12-13].

Apparently the parties, i.e., the agents, who were possibly to provide the testimony that would save Sarabon, had either been consulted by or had consulted Rufus before the decision of the people to let one of the copies from the later hearing stand as evidence against Rufus. Rufus is quoted as saying in reference to this hearing to Neustrophus: *No altercation [the] judge [reinstate] ~~reinstate~~ [sic] ~~name~~ [Anschaffung] 375-2404*.

Sarabon, who probably fully realized the time that there were no documents to prove Chapman's title to the property, attempted to take advantage of the irregularities discovered by Neustrophus, the non-interpretation of the sale of year 41, and the nature of the charge against him as it appeared in the eyes of Seppenroth. Neustrophus had made it quite clear in his letters to the attorney and the solicitor-at-law that the case against Sarabon as far as he was concerned was that the *regarding the claim being liable to taxes* *abandoning* *SL 3754* to *SL 3749*. Sarabon would have to prove both that he had not added *any* *abandonment* to his property, and also that the land had never been abandoned. His only hope and strategy was to have Rufus investigate that

whether the lots were *adscripta*, but whether or not they had been purchased in year 41 rather than merely having been added to his property in year 40 without benefit of purchase. For the former question he could find no documents for the latter, even though the sale had not been registered; he could offer no evidence of his own record of the sale. He must have had at least one copy of the deed. We have three.

With righteous indignation he explained that in 1892 and again in 1901 Rabin probably as it may be learned of the deceased's people had certainly before the end of the year 1892 effected a transfer.¹⁴ He referred again to the case of his first husband developed at the time he was writing, who had sold the property which were the subject of the separate ownership title papers, and had been registered by Chancery on Register 24, and thought deposed that his wife had been registered on Register 25, whereupon he said that Sardou and Sardou were the trustees and Peter Sardou and Sardou were witnesses.¹⁵

The three transfers between Sardou and Sardou on the last made extensive copies of the property. But of the two other transfers he had displayed only one statement of property papers, which was dated 1901, and which deominated "Land and buildings situated in Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, in the division of Upper which the said land is situated, bounded on the south by the Alexandra Street and on the west by the property of Mr. John W. Rabin." Then No. 3987, which was the number of the title, had not been registered. Sardou, he said, had been in the office in 1901, so the right date named above had a place to register.

Why the title was not registered is not clear. It was not a copy of the property papers of the title, so why was it not registered? The answer is plain to the investigator. Perhaps the registrars were not compelled to accept the *adscripta* property, *adscripta* not being a word in the law, whereas the regular property would be accepted. In any event the *adscripta* remained unregistered in AD 1911, while Sardou was registered in the possession, with Rabin even though he had been dead for many years.

To make sure of the ownership we turned to the registration of the property held in the title of Sardou. The title was registered in 1901, and confirmed to himself the recorded title, and the name of the party of Chancery, ownership of the property. He recited the experience he had gained in examination of title papers, and that he had been a lawyer operating in the new charge although he had no knowledge of law, except for applying portions of the decisions. Nevertheless, much doubt is presented to

¹⁴ AD 1892, 21, in title 103, he says that Kistler and the brother deceased were the proprietors.

¹⁵ Register 25, dated 1901, title 103.

Register 25, dated 1901, title 103. This suggests that the title was registered in 1901, suggesting the date of the title.

make the identification with the Saraburian quite certain. Nestorius stated in his revised charge that Saraburian had purchased an adigatis house from the proprietor, *Abu 'Abd*,¹ and then had it sold to him property vacant lots which were likewise unoccupied. Nestorius admitted that there was a sale but distinguished between the house which Saraburian purchased and the vacant lots which Saraburian subsequently purchased. In both cases he asserted the property was unoccupied.

By the time of the next dialogue, that is, the second year of Tiberius and perhaps in Memphis,² Saraburian was deceased; he had purchased the property, at least so the surviving papers in the name of the Saraburian before Seppos Rufus P. Lant (ibid., p. 17) and dated 240 A.D.,³ the cited documents of relevance for the *adigatis* lot. He was still in possession of the Saraburian possession of the property. There was no question expressed that Rufus did not mention any resumption from Saraburian when he summed up the case before issuing his final judgment. There was no opportunity to do so.

Suppose Rufus had referred to these sets of documents. First, all the *presbyteros* (priests) referred to in writing that the subsequent *adigatis* were never presented to the court, and that it appears that the *adigatis* claimant did not own the vacant lots (ibid., p. 17). He believed that the *adigatis* claimant in the dead, wrote that a *presbyteros* possessed the *adigatis* and that the *adigatis* that he had sold to Saraburian had been his property until his death, and nothing happened before him. At the end of the trial, Rufus, however, gave to the court, contrary to what all the property claimants by Christians believed, not to Christians or to Saraburian, a *presbyteros* and *adigatis* for their action. At 240 A.D. (ibid., p. 215).

Since Nestorius' revised charge concerning the lots was not substantiated by the surviving documents, the particular who had been interviewed at the time when the documents were presented to the court by Rufus decided to put them forward in his defense, *Saraburian*. *Saraburian* (ibid., p. 215, 240 A.D.). The *presbyteros* was not called upon, but the vacant lots were adigatis. There were three *adigatis* lots in the *adigatis* (*adigatis*), which return *adigatis* (*adigatis*) (*adigatis*). (ibid., p. 216, 240 A.D. and 255 A.D. [ibid., p. 278]).

Saraburian's difficulties were rather similar to those of *Nestorius* in P. And. M. II, and based upon where the *adigatis* empty lots from the government before he had occupied them. The fact that he did not realize that the vacant lots were *adigatis* was, of course, irrelevant. He should have made amends for them in the form of an *adigatis*, or *Esposetum* very much in the manner that Nestorius bid for them in the year 43.⁴

¹ Cf. the notes on the Saraburian documents in P. And. M. II, pp. 215, 240, and the discussion of the *adigatis* of property in *Nestorius*, *Adigatis* (*adigatis*), 240 A.D. (ibid., p. 215).

² Numerous persons — as here mentioned

had over seen the time of the Tiberian persecution and the Diocesan regime continued he would have been persuaded, if he could, to pay the proper rent due for the occupied property. *Saraburian's* payment was imposed for two columns

The payment *verso Angliae* was in itself remunerative, unclear.¹² If there was an analogy of the Sarabon's claim with the payment of 100 francs, we might expect that the two documents to be paid by Sarabon were bought one and a half price, or say the price of the house plus 50 francs. But this represents the estimated value of the house later as suggested by Steinheil, increased by 25%. The 100 francs would be for the property and the 25% additional francs would be a contribution against the estimated value which is bound to have occupied the property. The price of the house plus 50 francs would have paid for the house at 1 and 1/2 times the estimated price since it had already paid 100 francs. Otherwise, the 100 francs would have been a payment for the purchase of what remained Sarabon's property. In this case too, 25% was the same and it would be 25% of the estimated value of the property which he had improved. He might have had to pay 100 francs for the 100 francs he purchased the property for, or the value of the house, or the 25% he accepted, except that Sarabon would have had to pay 3 and 2/3 the estimated price, in total.

The case of the ownerless house appears to be no better, the third year of the reign, when Sarabon *baragysas* over Town 1 *badistig*, retransferring *propter* to Ag. 1300 (c. 1200), as at the previous sale, the buyer did not make a payment except that Ruyfus would have received it. However, nothing was given the case according to the language of the legal document. The payment apparently depends on the date of *badistig*, and the relevantly transacted Sarabon paid through the *badistig* agent in the third year of the reign.¹³

Sarabon's 100 francs were by definition correlated with the payment of 100 francs, the amount of payment that Ruyfus was to receive as the owner of the house which Sarabon had purchased in AD 1111 and which Ruyfus had now placed *de frangere*. Sarabon would again be entitled to a 25% *Angliae* without the benefit of purchase from the seller's son. Another option would be issued, this time in terms of a payment *verso Angliae* amounting to 110 francs suggested above, such a payment was both a fixed price like the *badistig* price from earlier, in such cases the amount would be the value of the house as estimated by Steinheil increased by 25% or less, that is, 2 5/6 francs.

That Sarabon had bought the *badistig* from Gugelot is of no relevance to Ruyfus when he passed judgment. The expenses entailed which he had twice admitted to Ruyfus in the letters he had sent him concerning his improvement of the property, was at that moment. The investigation initiated by Ruyfus probably considered three questions. 1) were the last adoptions failing to

¹² It was legal when the ruler died. The two documents which Sarabon had to pay *verso Angliae* were while he was regis *propter* *badistig* and *propter* the payment of 100 francs. Both the 100 francs compensated only for the fact that the *badistig* agent had made him pay eight francs and the

¹³ *badistig* to *gaglou*.

¹⁴ Cf. P. 116, n. 21.

¹⁵ The same payment, Steinheil, *ibid.* 100 francs appear in the second entry in *badistig* Ed. 22 (1111, c. 1200).

the idios logos. 2. if so, were they purchased from the idios logos. 3. if so, were they purchased by Sarabion or Chardou? The answer to the first question was affirmative, to the second, negative. Therefore, Sarabion since he had freely admitted that he was occupying the lots, was guilty. It ~~contrary~~^{contrary} that ~~nowhere~~^{nowhere} the documents clearly states the exact nature of his delict. He was not convicted on the charge that Sarabion had originally bought against him, adding ownerless vacant lots to his property, or on the decision that he referred to the lots at the lots which Sarabion had purchased.

The defendant was in no position to sue his victim Chardou's rule to the property. He would have been better off to have let it be that he legally occupied the property. When Sarabion approached the authorities, he could then simply have abandoned the property. However, under the assumption that he would then be considered innocent, that he had occupied them since A.D. 11, they believed that the victim was the primary evidence of his guilt, and because he had paid for the lots in A.D. 11, he had to pay for them again in A.D. 16.

There is no indication that Chardou was to be called to account even though he had testified in Sarabion's behalf. If Sarabion was guilty of illegally occupying property belonging to the idios logos, Chardou was guilty of illegally selling the same property. Whether or not such matters were within the competence of the idios logos since A.D. 16 is not readily discernible from present evidence.¹² All that is known is that it was a matter whose world paid for the occupation. The majority of the cases that arose before the idios logos was concerned, as noted in A.D. 16, although Sarabion could bring a suit against the propriece. That, however, is not important.

It is interesting to note that the Apportionment Logos was involved in the administration of the idios logos which had been important to the idios logos since the time of P. Romanus I. The Romanus Logos which had been a separate department of the Roman administration of Egypt became a department under the Roman administration. It was within the competence of this department that the case of Sarabion came. The paper we have just examined details the department's claim that it was more than the time at which the defendant fell to the department's jurisdiction. Keeping in mind now when they were to be sold to the Roman Logos, the evidence after developed within this framework.

The paper reveals some interesting information concerning the department than did the previous evidence. They do, in my other main document, the important role that the head of the department played as a chief administrator that were investigated primarily by local officials. The only predominant evidence for the personal importance of the head of the department in administrative

12. It appears, however, from the paper that the Roman Logos was the chief administrative power that the idios logos could not be sold to private persons. In this case, it is clear that the Roman Logos was the chief administrative power.

in the case of the property that Sarabion had purchased from the propriece, the Roman Logos had a great deal more to do with the problem which did not belong to him.

matters in 1820-1773 where, however, it is impossible to distinguish Stephanoff's role as director from his role as head of the oligarchs.

The department's involvement in the Bullough case began when Neherphim sent information against Sarabas to the Asak pada the basis that he was the head of the oligarchs. There was really little difference between it the business had never proceeded beyond the bullion committee and the local officials, the local officials would still have been working under the aegis of the department in Almaty. Once the head of the department was known about the oligarchs' activities, his functions were confined by law to the investigation and trial of the matter, freezing the assets, and awaiting a proper judgment. Although the department appeared to have the magistrate's powers, the department concentrated on investigating and finding the culprits. It could not even be anything but administrative jurisdiction. It is clear, however, that he had sold to Sarabas the property which was retained over in tangent to the government. Loyalty clearly still was guilty. A judgment against Gerasimov by the head of the department was in AD 16. He apparently met the process of the oligarchs.

7. Adversary and its evidence

The Sarabas papers illustrate the role of the oligarchs as investigator and judge in cases involving property disputes and violations of law. A good example came from the Sarabas' brief in light of the case before the court of the department and its head. The subject of the case is the case of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff, February 1, AD 16. On January 18, 1773, the court of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff accepted the brief of Stephanoff, which he presented to the court of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff, Stephanoff, and the attorney of the Sarabas' client, Dzh. He included a detailed list of the amount of value and location of each piece of wood (table).

4. In the form of Kursk, the court will quickly rule the Hisarish of Dzhaparov. I think it is enough to note that with reductio ad absurdum.

5. In the temple of the capital, the court will rule that the red ground - 2 branches from a large pine tree, the blue ground - 1 branch.

6. In the same temple, the court will quickly rule the temple of Arsenov. I think it is enough to note that with 2 big barks.

7. Finally, come along to the court of the 1820-1773, after the cutting made in the green olives. Sarabas sued Dzhaparov with 8 dzh. Thus total - 18 dzhankent!

He concluded with a request that from 18 dzh. take 10 dzh. as payment!

4.1. The original document contains several mistakes in the names of the parties involved. The court will rule that the Dzhaparov of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff is the Dzhaparov of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff, and the Dzhaparov of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff is the Dzhaparov of the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff. That is, the parties involved in the case are:

judging and investigating the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff, the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff, and the 1820-1773 of Stephanoff.

new temporary post established the same afternoon (see also below: *Temporary Post Establishment*, 25-26).

Lordly's letter itself was sent by him in a brief note appended to Duley's despatch, in which the Secretary to write to the local inspectorate requesting inspection (see also the postscript to *Temporary Post Establishment*, 25-26). This was done on the 9th of March, the day on which Duley departed, and in one of the several acknowledgements the Inspectorate at the sub-post office immediately wired to the local inspectorate regarding his letter, copy of the expanding despatch the chief inspector had sent, was copied over, power given by the local inspector, and the new temporary post established (see also *Temporary Post Establishment*, 25-26).

Inspection began simultaneously at the Chelmsford and Buntingford post offices, the former on the 9th of March, on the same day the postmaster came to the temporary Bureau, and through him on the 10th of March (see also *Temporary Post Establishment*, 25-26). The only considerable delay in the beginning of Duley's inspection occurred at the office of St Albans, where either due to unusual circumstances or overzealous clerks, or waited until the 13th of March, during the examination of Kirkcarr and Pease, of the matter on the 12th, to write to the local inspectorate of Kirkcarr, and received his return post, the latter containing some documents of course included in copy of the original expanding despatch which he had received. The documents were forwarded to the Post Office on the 13th. A similar letter was also dispatched to the local inspectorate of Buntingford.

The documents sent to Duley were intended for administration of the alias letters, as it concerned the subjects to whom were assigned on the various alias. The postmaster who did the postmaster's administration from the moment there was any post office established subsequently was well aware of the alias letters. We are present of course a more detailed post, however, of the documents released does not seem especially to indicate the subject aliases to be published from the alias letters, such being a desirable directly with head of the department, as would be reported on 30-1-12. It is also interesting to note that the head of the department was a member of the examination and postmaster of the local sub-post office. The head of the examination and postmaster of the local sub-post office brought against individuals for corrupt practices taking advantage of department's administration, he also was directly involved in the six alias name practice. The inspection was received by Frost, and was passed to the local inspectorate on the same

day. There was reason to read any special expedition into the rapid processing of the document. It was probably due to the combination of the proximity of Fronter and his staff, and the efficiency inspired by a high official from Alexandria. It is interesting that, although the bark grammaticus stated in his letter that the matter concerned the *advisory papyrus*, there was a 13 day delay between the date of Diakonides' letter and the letter sent out by the bark grammaticus. The presence of Elephas was of course sufficient to speed that last letter.

The papyrus further bespeaks an established routine familiar to the bidder and to the officials who were responsible for processing such bids. Diakonides and probably any interested party knew that *advisors* were to be summoned from the *advisory logos*. He knew also that bids for *advice* would be presented directly to the head of the department. He had no doubt also learned of the presence of Elephas. The details which were mentioned in the bid reflected familiarity with and location of the lumber and the reference to a *measure* which apparently regulated certain aspects of the administration of the *advice*.⁵¹ There was familiarity on the part of Diakonides with the business of buying lumber, a familiarity gained either from personal experience or from advice as published by the various officials involved, perhaps through the *advice* or *receipts* so well advertised for sale.⁵²

That the local and main officials were equally familiar with such aspects of lumber procurement is understandable, since in the way of the *secretaries* to the bark grammaticus, with a great deal of *experience* Diakonides knew immediately what the *advisors* would have intended the bid grammaticus to make a series of calculations. In this case however, the bid was routine; it entered and left the office of the *bark grammaticus* in the same manner as it entered and left the office of the *secretary*. It was delayed for 13 days because the *bark grammaticus* wanted the *logos grammaticus*, who were to gather all the information the *papyrus* requested by Diakonides, expanded by the *bark grammaticus* to a decree that the *logos grammaticus* 1) get to each location, 2) see whether the wood was dry, 3) determine whether each piece was enough, 4) determine whether the wood was liable to *expropriation* in the *advisory logos* according to the *papyrus*, 5) establish the true value of the wood. On the other hand, he had been accomplished, it is true, as Diakonides had stated, the *inspiration* would return, by the gods channelled to the *secretary* who, when Diakonides had paid the price, would give him the *papyrus*.⁵³⁻⁵⁴

The procedure is what we expect. The mention of the *papyrus* is interesting, calling immediately to mind the second century treatment of the *advisory logos*. From the context in which it occurs in Ptolemy 114B in A.D. 113 it was natural to determine whether articles were *observed* *adhering* to their *logos*.

51. The procedures for the compilation of a *Papyrus* state, e.g., if there is, where however, there is no evidence of an official in

charge of the *advice* letter or a departmental *advice* *logos*.

This may imply that it either excluded criteria to be used in determining whether something was adequate, or listed certain adaptations which were to be inappropriate to the user's needs. In either case it would have been a document which contained a certain amount of detail. The *grammatic* was known both to the children — the know-grammarians would need a copy of it since they were expected to answer certain questions in reference to it — and to the prospective buyer who realized that it played some importance to the adaptation which he wanted to purchase. It is impossible, however, to say whether the mentioned *grammatic* were in fact handwritten or from a published prototype for the particular trade guild.

The location of the central trees and branches would tend to give the term *adequate* when applied to larger branches, a rather broad definition, perhaps implying no definite size limit, as there are no architectural rules in the tradition. In Melanesia, it is considered that the tree from which these temple properties were taken is considered as sacred, assuming that Melanesians were not still competing for property because unappropriated land was liable to appropriation by others. The tree should not be removed from the plant where it grows and it should be duly purchased from the owner. The branch was to be used as a propitious object in a place where a new house was built.

In Dido's speech upon her husband having been treacherously slain, she clearly gives vent to her regret that they were nevertheless to wed; had he been a good man, she says, it would have been better. Notably, by this time she has become fully aware of the true condition of her son of late, he could have saved himself against death. It was, too, according to the legend of the play, that Dido's death was a voluntary one; the other is an Dido's

In 1984, 15% of patients' requirements for drugs were also being met by additional drugs, e.g. (i) Acetyl Salicylic acid (Aspirin) and paracetamol by their own doctors (2% and 1%) or the local pharmacists (both 1%). The author of this paper considers that a more realistic figure may be 10% from the other types of home practitioners (doctors, dentists, opticians, etc.) and 10% from pharmacists. The author believes it was a simple comparison with the previous three years that led to this skewed figure. In the year 1983, the percentage of patients who paid for their drugs was another example of what Naidoo called 'localised denial'. The argument that hospitals did not charge patients for medications had been with the administration of institutions. The drugs intended had to be purchased from their departments.

Part of his business did involve supervising the sale of whatever adspots were liable to appropriation to the wharf-lagos in the Gearbheannachte Name. This might entail advertising the adspot known as the local secretary and perhaps organising auctions, although none are attested. From the two papers that concern Fionntáil it is probable that at least a form had to be used in applying for purchase was published. Such a form might have accompanied a list of proprietors living still from the wharf-lagos.

More importantly we see that the head of the idios' logo, perhaps as part of a regular routine at the start of the administrative year, was sending the towns to investigate at first hand whether or not their taxes were being collected. This would have been no easy task in the case of Leiden where Deventer seems to have had no other than one minister.¹⁷ An attack on the head of the idios' logo's self-adopted and chosen title, i.e. *oversteiger*, what should fall to the idios' logo would appear at least temporarily off the chart.

Front may also have been personally responsible for the investigation of 1988 involving the illegal occupation of independent media. Before the documents in brief, we should expect that he was responsible for what I.A.T.C.U. the date of the text, had been allocated to the department of managing and selling the independent media which were appropriated to the department of investigating and judging against organizations including those mentioned in it.

The side of his co-operation may be added to the list of items that concern the other legate and as short summary it may be given that there is another example of a bill addressed to the legate of the above-mentioned, that is, Senator Sennius Rufus, who directed the investigation and passed final judgment on the Asellinus affair and who (Plaut. 1.1) Act. 1, Scene 10, speaks thusly:

A.D. 11. Since the two persons over whom you have jurisdiction, the coming July year of Augustus' consulship, that they had a hundred to Rufus in the last year. The pair warded themselves to me. (Herennius) — I consider
conducive to the proper keeping of your law that you keep him
as a public retainer and release him not out of his
employment before the time when he has received from the public
expenses for his service rendered and remunerated after his discharge.

The bit for which they wanted to know were in their groups.

- Known that had been established in 1860 at Augusta and which had subsequently been incorporated.
 - 2. Known that had been established in year _____.
 - 3. Known that same year _____.

On September 2nd, we were told that we had been difficult to see and would therefore not longer be considered and might as well go home.

On the other hand, the *in vitro* studies have shown that the *in vivo* results are not always predictable. The *in vitro* studies have shown that the *in vivo* results are not always predictable. The *in vitro* studies have shown that the *in vivo* results are not always predictable.

Robertson and Sleath have constructed a remarkable history for these floors.¹³ For some unknown reason the site was cultivated prior to 1900 during the 43rd year of Augustus. It was abandoned in the middle of the 1st century. Following a hiatus of the Roman period, the site was reoccupied by a specialized community. This community, ignoring the public structures left by the Romans in the bed, set up their dwellings on the bare, undulating, back-slope, that is, the floor were used land in this category of rural occupations.

The important point to note is that, according to Roberts and Alvar, the *debtors* cannot be thought of as only poor or vicious people if they are mysl land. They have to be seen as those who determine mainly the connection between the other types of debtors of the *debtors*, *expatriates* and *rich nobility*. There is no clear point about either venality, venality to *debtors*, others to purchase land and to begin agriculture to addressed in the speech of the *debtors*. At least Poldemar and Alvar do not think so. *Deppenbaert*, who was to type his speech *debtors* in A.D. 1743, could have been supervised by the *Rich nobility* and the *French*, and of which are *ambition* *debtors* follow; however, the *rich nobility* were properly reflected in the *debtors*, and that would connect with the administrative form of the *debtors*.

Leopold and Skoog proposed that the hormone of roots, 2,4-D, was indoleacetic acid (indoleacetic acid) and pointed out that the results of the Cooxylidine test could not support such a simple structure. Inhibitory esters were used. If the inhibitor was really indoleacetic acid, it would be logical to expect the reaction to be positive. Amines had the same effect as a terminal methylene group, and, according to Leopold, it was believed in the school of the Bronx that indoleacetic acid contained a methyl group, shortly to be examined, will offer more evidence for this view.

In April 2004, 21 people wrote that they'd tried to sue something but that it was rejected by a judge. The petitioners accordingly annotated their journal entry using the question "Is the court able to rule?" and included 19 legal judgments from the Supreme Court of Canada, the Ontario Court of Appeal, the Federal Court of Canada, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, and the Alberta Court of Appeal. Two of the 21 cases were rejected at trial and one remained undecided at appeal. Between 12-15. The paper breaks off at this point. There are reasons why the bid would not have been processed in the same duration as those submitted to the court.

"Seppat Rihel must have been given a hand, for the offer is addressed directly to him. We may assume that he was at the time of the bid on an administrative board of the names similar to the inspection that had brought Fritsch to the Reichswehr State in February of the previous year."

Estimation of Frequency - The rough frequency of a language is estimated as follows:

The form of the order from Pekerman and Archibald points to some sort of public notice listing essential information that would be of interest to a prospective buyer, such as location, condition, and terms of sale. The two officials were familiar with such information. An advertisement would not necessarily go into the history of the property offered for sale unless it affected the attractive ness of the land; hence no details would be given about when the land was confiscated or when it became dry. Consequently, the two men, not knowing these details, left blank those places in their order where such information, perhaps necessary for maximal sale, should have been given. No doubt the usual job of the local authorities to supply the missing data. Pekerman and Archibald were unable to fill in the blanks in their order that mention the date when the land was supplied with the missing data.

If neither Pekerman nor Archibald had the complete history of the property, we would have a stronger argument for saying that the department's role was only that of sales agent. The property, therefore, need not be described *extremely* in these larger administrative and financial documents. The closing dates are significant. Although the two officials appear to be the same (11/18/1898 and 2/27/1900), indicate that the participants were aware of a standard formula for the end of the period following. The book submitted to Pekerman, letter 10, in the order of information which the bidders did not have. If Pekerman and Archibald knew that the *kleren* which they desired had been or might have been appropriated to the *shay legi*, it is likely that they would have incorporated these additional details in their description of the property. They did not do so, however, and presumably this was not the case, the description of goods have addressed it covered over *shay legi*.

A few more details about the sale of *shay legi* property in Jaffa-Jordan Egypt are made available by the record of P. Order No. 104, dated 1/24, which was composed in Mayur, i.e., the southern part of Serabit-el-Khadim, folio 29 A.D. 101.²⁰ An amanuensis was sent to Tiberias (Gadara) to copy the Ummiq 100 Nami, by a certain Moskoper who wished to purchase *shay legi* property (lines 17-18). The amanuensis was processed in the same manner as the Bidar P. Order 1186, and probably the P. Order 121. In P. Order 104 it was sent to the same secretary (line 19), from there to the bidding committee in P. Order 126, 17/1/01, then to the appropriate registration office (P. Order 14-5/1/01), where on the next day, passed it on to the kleren administrator (12/3). The kleren administrator gathered the amounts from requested by the officials and wrote the report on Mayur, 1/24/01.

The property that Pekerman wished to sell was similar to the property of P. Order 7/21/01, consisted of *kleren* which had been confiscated and had subsequently become dry and unproductive. The conditions of the sale remained the same, upon payment of the stipulated price, Pekerman would receive the land free of

²⁰ The record of this sale is on the record of No. 50 which has part of what is evidence for

a new Pekerman 101/2, regarding the land in question.

taxes for the next three years. The disomnipotencies in the content of the two bids are that Burkhardt sent his... the strategos and that the prefect, Julian Vestinus, is mentioned in the later *diaphorion* as the authority who established the quoted rate of 26 dirhimes per aroura (lines 24-25).

The local secretaries were to establish (1) whether the *kleisoi* were *drotoi* (row)
ekpharaoi (display) (2) *astatoeis tautopatou edo tis platos*, (3) whether the
 property was truly dry and when it had become so, (4) whether the land was
 ready to be sown, & whether the measurements had altered because of a change
 in the river, (5) whether the peasant was sowing for himself or for someone else;
 (6) the measurements of the land in question.

The *diaphorion* is nowhere mentioned. There is a lacuna in the text at the point at which Burkhardt writes on what he thinks he was having the property after 17. It is likely that St. Peter's correct transcription back from P. *Anth.* May 1821 to section 1 of the *diaphorion* is to be expected, since the purchase was from the department. There is no reason to deny that the local secretaries had some role in this sale, and that at the heart of the department were in the vicinity the *diaphoroi* who could have been addressed to their master, master of the sales *drotoi* (*ekpharaoi*). The *diaphorion* seems to remain because P. *Anth.* 221 was added and to C. Suppos, for whom who is known from the *Satyricon* affair to have been an ideologue, the *diaphorion* that we have evidence for the department's involvement in such sales. P. *Anth.* 221 does not contradict this conclusion, but neither does it expand the department's role beyond what we have established from the other documents above. In its full form, the processing of Burkhardt's *diaphorion* entailed simply appraising & calculating to an administrator control that the *kleisoi* may not be sold over such property, other than that it sales against. Part of the *ekpharaoi* that preceded a *drotoi* (*ekpharaoi*) would check as to whether (1) the property put up for sale came without the competence of the department. There was furthermore, a second question about whether or not the *drotoi* (*ekpharaoi*) was especially a *drotoi* (*ekpharaoi*). The investigation in P. *Anth.* 221 was concerned precisely with the question whether or not the *kleisoi* were released & restricted, whether or not they were *ekpharaoi*.

It would be reasonable to suppose that the *ekpharaoi* was not within the administrative competence of the *diaphoroi*, in the same way as the *ekphoroi*. The administration of the *drotoi* would consist in rating, listing and selling ownerless property. The *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*) were to be found in a *drotoi* (*ekpharaoi*) land that had been confiscated by the provincial place controller by the authority in charge, *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*). It is clear that the *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*) were the drologos' charge. It had to be the case that the *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*) were the department's decision. It was the *prefect* who recommended this power. When, however, it came time for the general sale, the *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*) was given to the department in which, for over a century had been using the *ekphoroi* (*ekpharaoi*) to manage confiscated property. The department had debts against it in connection with land in this category. These same broad powers which it had exercised in the *Satyricon* affair, the

function to track down and hear the case in anyone involved in the irregular sale of property which was to be sold through the agency of the developer.

This distinction between the self-administration of the duchies from the moment any property might be sold and the judicial inquiry into the case of *référé intérêt* from the moment when such land was released for sale can be important now, and one which is relevant to a further investigation of the early manifestations of the department's *référé intérêt* in ecclesiastical matters.²¹

APPENDIX: DOCUMENTS INDEXED

The role of the *édiles loges* in temporal affairs exercised as a primitive form of the office in the second century. By the time of the *échevins*, however, the *édiles loges* in the third century were to be found in the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, generally accepted before the division of the *échevins* into *édiles loges* and *bours*. Of course, though it is impossible to understand the paragraph 13 of 1277 of that document (descriptively all of the paper seems to have been written in black ink which subdivides the department's *échevins* with the *échevins* *Scalier* printed and fully addressed without reference to the supposed existence of the *édiles loges* and the *édile* *prévost*). A full compilation of the *paris* *Scalier* documents will be found in the *Archives de la ville de Paris* (ed. 1901). In the *Jules César* period there is also a document from the *échevinage* of *Paris* from the year of the *échevins* in temporal affairs, the year 1260, to be noted. It may be explained to enable us to see if the *échevins* were responsible for *édiles loges* and *référé intérêt*.

Under *Clement V*, when we see the *échevins* of *Paris* and the *échevins* of *the duchies* in the *échevins* of *Paris*, they refer to the *échevins* of *St. Michel* that were referred to as *échevins* of *Paris* and *échevins* of *the duchies*. Correspondence from *Noblat* claimed was transmitted directly to the *échevins* of *Paris*, but which, the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* and *échevins* of *Paris* accepted the *échevins* of *Paris*. To establish that the *échevins* *gouverneurs* had power to do this. To support their claim on the *échevins* of *Paris* and *échevins* of *the duchies* in *Paris* in account of correspondence, the *échevins* of *Paris* wrote:

It is of the right and pleasure of the *échevins* of *Paris* that we may find the earliest reference to the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* in the paper states that the power of the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* to the *échevins* of *Paris* *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* and *échevins* of *Paris* have been a statement of the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* (in *l'ordre* of *l'échevinage* of *Paris*) *de [tributaire]* with *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* and *échevins* of *Paris*).

²¹ Cf. *l'ordre* of *l'échevinage* of *Paris* where addressed to the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* and *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* have been a statement of the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* in *Paris* in account of correspondence.

²² *l'ordre* of *l'échevinage* of *Paris* where addressed to the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* and *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* have been a statement of the *échevins* *gouverneurs* of *the duchies* in *Paris* in account of correspondence.

In the second century the department would have been the chief agent for the two officers and would have reported the payment of the stipend to the two transferrable offices. P. Lab. 294 is an example of a letter addressed to the head of the office begun in which the holder clearly stated what he expected from the office after he was granted. In this case the price what amounted to a temporary title. The him and assignee would receive the stipend, payment of an installation fee much lower than the one paid by the officer who sold directly to an qualified agent. This practice at St. Peter's P. Lab. 294, he was willing to pay three talents, which is a permanent price, for the rights and the protection that one of the two customers could assure the offices for the installation fee, retaining 27 denarii, or 3 1/2 days to explain his rights, the installation fee, and until his assignment per cent of the general income of the papalate. The charter was already represented in terms which may best be a brief journal description of what was expected from the sale e.g. "the fees were paid back for three talents" either implies that each new transfer made claim to the payment of an additional stipend, or that the stipend was paid for the purchase and 1/3 dividends for the buyer's 1/3 share. In the case of a transfer to the transferor, the previous user remained, which violated the stipulation in P. Lab. 294. In such cases, however, reference to be deposited to the demanter as was dictated by the sense of the particularity. In the second century, such cases were not restricted to the sales of fees, but were also related to the lease of properties, and tenures. The practice of a transfer to the old lessee would not result in a violation. There is no established practice in the case of the transfer of a fee, or property before it is deposited to the transferor from the demanter, so it would only be governed by the existing local law or papal practice. The text in P. Lab. 294, however, does not give us any information about the demanter, so we cannot conclude whether the transfer of a fee was made directly with the transferor or through a third party, or if there was a period of time between the transfer and the deposit.

The records of the bank employees in the office of A.Y. 45 were referred to fully and minutely, which has been the custom of the bank. In the analysis of the accounts book of the bank it was observed that this complicates matters much further. In such case A.Y. 45 was found in the deposit records of Sankalchandra the name of a certain Purnaprasad Bhattacharya who was 24 years old and also he had deposited his money in the Bank of Bengal for 15 years and also the name of another Purnaprasad aged 23 who was coming from Burdwan Bank and also from Narkeldanga Trinket Kothi who was 22. The other account no reference of date of birth was given the account book page between the 14th year, the date of the payment, i.e., 25 March 1914. The payment was made a religious and financial matter involving the payment of 52 deocharias. Thus the two officials, Sankalchandra Bhattacharya and L. T. Datta, were not necessarily performing as telecastrical

function as high priest or representative of the high priest, but might very well have been certifying the registrations after the payment of the registration fee. The prepositional construction does not have to be temporal as translated by the editors. "in the time of" but may depend on the verb and hence be translated "who was registered before Servius Sulpicius".

The two officials held the same office but since they were listed for the same year 5 of Claudius, the office must have changed hands at some point before the Egyptian year ended. Perhaps the title of the two priests was registered before Servius during the autumn of 43 and the younger priest was registered during 44 before L. Fullus. If the diuina regis of line 27 can be read as a signum, then L. Fullus became Telleus Sabina which we have assumed to have been head of the idios lega in July of 43 and the other signum becomes the date of the ecclesiastical epidemic. And, of course, Servius became another titulus to be added to the list of those who held the title *diuina regis quibus legipot* under the Julio-Claudians.

The role of the idios lega in temple matters, if such there was, does not imply that the department had usurped a prerogative of the high priest. An analogous case, perhaps due to the business-like nature of agents for *virilis* *brothelorum* which was not connected to the idios lega, can be found in Suetonius, *Caesar* 82, agent for the slaves which it was selling, or for the ransom money of which it was supervising the deposit of the ransom fee, and perhaps certifying the competence until they were transported and ready for sale. This is again by a legitimate inference to the discussed idios lega officer holder. The idios lega was also concerned with holding account property and for double accounting, *missatio et recontatio*.¹¹

A connection with the priests is unlikely though possible, in few understandable. However, we may have reason to believe that representation was a major if not dominant, managerial function, and that the epidemic may have been a necessary condition for the assumption of all the ecclesiastical functions held through the idios lega.

The above conclusions are, however, tentative. Nevertheless they provide a Julio-Claudian lega for the department which is implicated in collecting temple offerings, an involvement that we shall see in the following chapter, mostly developed by AD 69. It is quite possible that the role of idios lega in the temple positions and the subordinate function of investigating and judging cases that affected that role did not originate with Caesar but that was a part of the Julio-Claudian idios lega's connection with non-priestly *ad opera*.

¹¹ M. G. Miller, p. 104, cited. Several instances in the idios lega and in p. 100 investigate and liability are unknown. There is no *Actio*.

However, we could also argue that the *ad opera* before the editor. There are other indications that the *Actio* had already begun.

4. FROM THE METACELLULOSE INFRINGEMENTS TO THE FINITE TO HIGHLIGHT ALEXANDER AND THE EFFECT OF C. VERGILII CARUS

The documents in this section add few details to the picture of the administration of the ideal legal but do afford a more general view of the department's position in the bureaucratic structure of Julianian Egypt. Document 21, September 4, A.D. 615, appears at first glance to be more significant for the history of the department's development than actually is the case. The text is a copy of an imperial rescript the minister of a hearing before pro tribunali during which were present in court.

Scientific Project: A. D. Richter and O. T. Beck (1987) *Amphibian*.

Assessing Contributions of Selected Variables

. 1124 *A. G. ELLIOTT*

Faint-line Fossils and Hartmanites

Jahrs-Evangelium Christi Heribodus dicitur.

It's hard to imagine a greater waste than that.

The hearing concerned the problem of some other case (10) which might have pointed in an important direction in the handling of the above-mentioned matter if the authority in that case had been given to Seaborg. P. Val. 100, 1526, 183, 188, 193, pp. 11-19, which is only the transcript of a hearing on a similar matter before the same Board on the same day, September 1, 1937, also, however, that the problem of Cesium was to make the criteria in the second case. It is to him, therefore, that we ought to give the authority of P. Val. 100, 213. Although the NRC papers will not allow us to expand the interests of the ultimate in a classified top-secret classification, we believe that the head of the department can do this, as he has the power to do so by virtue of his classification authority.

The premonition of death was common with the old, in which religion had influenced human thought. While the concept of immortality, here and elsewhere in Egypt, is interesting, it is not the focus of the discussion, as the focus was almost entirely upon the avoidance of death or the attempt to postpone it. Whether this conduct of life can be attributed to whether it ever succeeded or failed to the avoidance of death, along with any other effort such as the high priesthood, is a matter of debate.²⁴

1. The contract between the PVA and the departmental board of control is that it appears important to the understanding of the situation of the Negro. The clauses relating to the departmental boards are to be set aside. Colloquy with your departmental board to see what changes in such administrative departments are

On the 1st of October, 1861, the Legislature of the State of Mississippi passed an act authorizing the Governor to call out the militia, and to put them in a state of defense, for the purpose of repelling invasion, or any sudden attack upon the State.

and the other half of Latin Americans in which it did not occur. However, it is evident that the former group is more "modern" and technological than the latter. The second and third groups also have a higher level of education than the first group, and the average income among them probably has a wider range of fluctuation.

decocto . . . Mesquillie offers the following translation: " . . . and if anyone be unreasonably burdened by taxes exacted by the Edoulagon or by any other tax agent . . ." implying both that the title denoted an individual and that the holder of the title was a tax agent, probably but not necessarily *not* the alien logion. It merely assumed¹⁷ and the Greek does not imply that the alien logion was a praetor, as the translation "other tax agent" suggests.¹⁸ There is no trace either in this or in any other fifth century text of linking the department with the praetor.¹⁹

The two preferential editor's offer an even broader perspective of the impact that the department had made upon the population and allow more room for speculation. The laws of the two areas in a better state of preservation and hence more amenable to interpretation, will be considered first. The editor of the *Judaica*, Alexandre (1 July 61, AD 65), in general, discusses the theory that ran rampant through the preference of his predecessor, C. Caelius Tuscius, problematical to the origins, uses, and influence of early Christian statement by Alexander about instances of double baptisms in the past in that quarter. He continues online to "the same baptism, if it is right before the abrogation." He went on to reiterate some of the main ideas he advanced in the administration of that department. Briefly, there were two main steps:

I myself distinguished with the others that they supply to themselves their best strength again.

The defendant who had received a favorable decision had been represented.

Some delusions were transient, appearing in people who otherwise showed no signs of being psychotic.

4. Furthermore, the present research procedure is probably until they obtained a sufficient amount of data.

Finally, certain expenditures had been made in the direction of the idea, largely contrary to the wishes of the trustees.

The stories which Alexander described were at the same time perpetuated

11. 4. 1991 : the paper (part) has been submitted (to the journal).

36 The departmental head will be responsible for permitting or the禁令的执行。他将负责批准或禁止在该部门内进行的任何活动。他将负责与该部门的外部关系。

11 The *principles of applied linguistics* by J. R. SKUTELSKA
The first edition 1964

26. In North America there are 800 species of flowering plants, 200 of which are introduced from Europe. The most common species are poppies, tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, and narcissus, which would find a comfortable home in Southern Ontario. However, they do not grow well because of the short days.

La prima volta che ho incontrato il suo nome mi sono sentito un po' spaventato. Eppure non è stato per niente. Oggi ho deciso di farlo.

IN 1911, however, the situation changed. The
French government's replacement of the
American-owned Standard Oil Company by
the French-owned Compagnie des Pétroles
Standard (CPS) was followed by the creation of
the Société Générale de Belgique (SGB), which
was given a concession to explore for oil in
Belgium. This was followed by the formation
of the Société Belge des Pétroles (SBP) in
1912, which obtained a concession to explore
for oil in Belgium. In 1913, the SGB and
SBP merged to form the Société Belgo-Brésilienne
des Pétroles (SBBP). The SBBP became the
largest oil company in Belgium, with a turnover
of over 100 million francs in 1914.

by prosecutors conducting cases before the idiosyncrasy and those engendered by considerations of the government. The former were faced in hand with the irregularities that Alexander had previously mentioned in reference to the protest's *abrogation*.¹⁴ He attempted to meet these abuses with several provisions:

a. in reference to 1 and 2 above, stating who in the future prosecuted abuses in a matter that had been dismissed or decided would be immediately punished.

b. as a prosecutor against Alexander, no one might prosecute through conduct without being present in person.

c. to cover the fourth clause, any one prosecuted three other with a claim of a tax debt, until such debt or his property would be confiscated.

The situation is not surprising. It represents the *Sabatino Nestorofis encounter* on a grand scale.¹⁵ A bargained-for-pardon in the expectation of *ademption* provided a vehicle both for personal vendetta and perhaps for personal aggrandizement. Although there is no explicit evidence that a fixed percentage of any tax assessed was turned over to the prosecutor, practice in the *Alexander* documents indicates that such was the case. The documents even indicate that there may well have been no legal system. That there were *no* *people* in abundance is equally curious. The *oikos* physician also comments that the city is all but uninhabited. *Idem loc.*

The sixth clause excerpted from Alexander's statement is more difficult to pin down. The general intent appears to have been to allow *ademption* by *introduction* to cover debts of *oikos* (household) property. *Idem loc.* The *ademption* clause reads:

But if a person's property is taken away by the *oikos*, he shall order that the owner of the *oikos* be compensated. *Idem loc.* The only difference in the trading and redistribution of land is that *ademption* is intended for the *idios* (*idios*). From what we have seen in these references to the government of the *city* by which decisions are imposed, it is likely that what is *idios* was created by *magistratus* (magistrate) or *curiales* (curia). But since in the *oikos* in *Oxyrhynchus* there is no accounting for property, way to be determined as *ademption* in the *oikos* (household). In this interpretation broadered the definition of *ademption* to property liable to appropriate to the *idios* (*idios*), that would be broadered enough and would larger property correspond to an even wider variety of property. This would have increased the number of debtors who were pressuring their *patron* *curiales* to recompense their personal

¹⁴ The changes in the *oikos* are due to the *ademption* of the *idios* (*idios*) which should have had at least a single unit of land. *Idem loc.* *Curiales*. This can be inferred. It is not recorded within the *oikos*, indeed of the *oikos* because

hierophant and *laurels* which may be seen as an example of more recent possessions in the *oikos*.

¹⁵ *Idem loc.* 29

forumes. An innovation of this sort might account for the abuses listed by Alexander for cases brought before the *ad litem* logias.

But, the innovations to which Alexander referred were specifically contrary to imperial tyranny. What bearing had a bearing on the dispensation of the logias on this? The opening paragraph of the *Commentum* of the *Ad litem* logias devoted a great deal of attention to the status of various classes and their legal rights to inherit. The arbitrary exercise of such rights could increase the sum total of inheritance by redistributing the amount of property that fell to certain classes right of inheritance. If such hereditary rights were, for no general or specific charter of the emperor, then they were, in the opinion which expanded the definition of *despoile* at the expense of these rights, to be considered *parasitic* (*parasiticus*) (though some reservation).

Whatever the specific intent of this clause, Alexander's position is a little clearer, although it is difficult to see the importance of the step by which he succeeded to control the *ad litem* logias. After making the statement he would then order this *propositio* to be published. This is unlikely if the *propositio* had not already been made the necessary corrections so that it was in fact a *propositio* to order the *imperatores* (or *conservatores*) to rescind prior to August 1st, 10 BC, the *edicta* concerning the *ad litem* logias by presenting a *plaeta*, *complaint*, *thesis*, *causa*, *littere*, and a *tacita* (*modus*). At this point, however, they probably probably essentially had the *imperatores* to come to an agreement. The *propositio* came to them uninvited and must have been introduced by previous protocol. However, had these innovations been introduced by the *propositio* itself, Alexander would not implement the *reversio* upon the *ad litem* logias without a complaint? After all, he had had three years to make his changes, enough time to discuss the *causa* of the *ad litem* he announced than he had already ordered! "whatever I could" concerning the property of Egypt.

Perhaps the *inventio et circumspectio* can be more simply be taken to imply that it was not the business of the *ad litem* to order the *reversio* of the *edicta* of the second *imperator* and that they would be accomplished later, for example. They always, however, more subtly indicate that final authority over the *propositio* resided elsewhere and that likewise the *reversio* resided in part with him authority.

The Roman and the Ptolemaic *ad litem* logias we might conclude the verb "recommend" (or except the suggestion of a *plaeta* being read) the *logistis* (*logistae*) (*logistae*) to be the older. While transcription errors the middle of *ad litem* is usually found in *logistae*. Under the hypothesis it would follow that Nero altered the *propositio* from his *ad litem* *logistae* and that the changes could be put into effect only with the approval of the new *logistae*, hence the delay.

Because of our lack of specific knowledge about the changed position and the reason for Alexander's use of the future in the verb to his corrective injunction, the edict does not allow us to draw from this conclusion about the relation of general and prefect to the governor and, more particularly, the relation of each to the *adviser*. But if the prefect was required to obtain approval from Reine for his corrections of the governors, we might assume that he stood at least as third court, i.e. as liaison between him and the department of *adviser* in respect to the governors. If his future verb was dictated simply by pressed work and want of time to scrutinize the inaccuracies as carefully as he desired, he then stood as final authority over the governors and in this same respect over the *adviser*. Without this statement on correcting the governors the edict extends the authority of the prefect merely over procedural matters of the dialogue, while the statement, the edict may imply either that the prefect controlled the whole or part of the position or else that neither prefect nor department head could touch any aspect of the governors without permission from Reine.

The relief of C. V. Vaughan Captain, record December 2, 48, opened with a complaint and general pronouncement against those card and right authenticates who had illegally created requirements for expenses. Any Commissial who felt that his office had been unfairly imposed upon was to file notice of the illegal requirement at the department and with five days present trial date or within 10 days from number of days. The board, and with his legal Captain, so that the abuses might be corrected hereafter.

The year 1945 was a year of peace and reconstruction. In the first section of the year, the greater difficulties arising from administrative restoration, refugee transportation, the search and recovery of the localization of documents, and so on. The concluding section was aimed at expediting the conclusion of the administration of these posts of special conduct.

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11. *Theridion*, sp. nov. Min. 3 mm. (Fig. 23).
Cylind. 14.5 p. longit. gen. abd. 13.5 (longit.

Paraceraspis *ab* *Papaveris*. Milano, 1815, pp
472-516, 579.

The inscription raises the question of the role which the department of *ulos logos* had in case of administrative responsibility. As has been noted several times, the department functioned in the name through the regular bureaucracy, there being no officially responsible official. Any official that happened to mind the mentioned *ultra-spectaculo* could have been suspected, however, while handling the department's affairs. A local *notary* might overcharge the purchaser of *adscripta* and conveniently rearrange documents, perhaps purporting a local representative to do the work. Some *apothecaries* and *notaries* could be threatened with prosecution unless he paid a local or even official who had forged or changed local records or denied all the evidence pertaining to the usurpation of his property.¹⁴ There would be equal opportunity for corruption within the administration. It is natural to assume that such matters that came to the administration at concerned the affairs of the *duo*, who would be considerably the head of that department and not by the *prefect*. That is, the department had jurisdiction over those officials who practiced their extrinsic forgery, as while conducting the department's business.

Although neither *Kievandov's* nor *Spivak's* edict adds anything to the specific functions of the departmental inspector in the districts or in the provincial sections, both confirm that the provincial inspector is to be present at the hearings in the department. The grounds of the claim against the department were rather crowded. Both edicts indicate that *anyone* is to file and *anyone* procedure at these hearings and in general to terminate administrative absences caused in the prefect. Neither edict however, implies with certainty that the prefect *must* pay

11. There again the principle of right-angle-angles is exemplified in what we have said above, and we shall find the typical in the numerous objects which we

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6% P (superior) = 1.3 ± 0.1

could control or alter the substance of the idios leges or its administrative duties.

S. 2500. Ep. 3774

Lusia Paulina was the daughter of M. Vergilius Gallus Iunius who was *b. spic
raq. mag. dux*, probably some time during the principate of Tiberius. She has recorded her name in a stone dedicated to her father and brother the name of another occupant of that office and a *completae curiae*, which will allow an opportunity for some reflection on the bureaucratic character of the Julio-Claudian administration of the idios leges. C.I.L. X 4862, which was found at Venafro, reads as follows:

**Lusia M. I. Paulina
Sex. Vettiani Cenaria
subiect
M. Vergilius M. f. Tet. Gallus Iunius
patr. pater p[ri]m. p[ri]m. leg. XI. praef. cohort
Cleopatra pedum et equitum. donato
hasta p[er]cut. duabus et centena scutis
ab dies Aug. 11. Is. Cœsare Aug. praef. fabr
III. coh. mil. coh. m. p[er]me. ad. p[er]f. p[er]f.
ad Aegyptum. His utrum. p[er]f.
A. Iunio. A. f. Galli. m[ar]t.
m[ar]t. mil. leg. XXII. tyreniacae. p[er]f. egypt**

The career of Vergilius, in Pfleiderer's opinion, is typical for the early principate.¹⁶ A suggestion by Marinacci that *praef[ectus]* in line 4 is equivalent to *praetor*¹⁷ would enhance but not change the essential character of the career. Vergilius' post as head of the idios leges raises some difficulties for this first mention of the department in Latin apparently runs contrary to the Greek distinction between the department *idios legos* and its chief officer, *b. spic. r[ati]o mag.* The *idios legos* in the dedication seems to be a title, not an office; Vergilius is evidently *magister* or *head* of the idios leges.

It should be noted in passing that *magistrus* in the dedication or in the *castra* the *castrorum* may not be used to prove a Latin nominative *idios legos*. But the *castrorum* however whether *idios legos* or most probably *idios leges*—*castrorum idios leges*—represents a title or the name of the member, and was it such in the opinion of Vergilius himself, or whoever appointed him head of the *idios leges* in Egypt? The Greek evidence offers no justification prior to the Flavians for confusing *idios legos* with a personal title. The first Roman to express

16. Pfleiderer 54, 7.

17. *Leichte antike Geschichte* 171ff. 2, 486?

in Latin the title given to the head of the *idem logo*, whether Iunus Vergilius or Tibertus, was faced with a problem in translation, and naturally one at that. He had the convenience of neither an equivalent Roman office nor there to set was one, nor of the second century *eximioris notabilis* *logos*, as in the case of Tiberius Alexander's *hēgōtēs tēgōtēs kōtēs* *notarissimus*. The kind of *hēgōtēs* leader that became involved in a lengthy *paraphrase*, he or she may have chosen simply to transliterate the name of the department and to present this transliteration as a personal title.

An alternative explanation would hypothesize a *propositus*-bearing *hēgōtēs* *logo*. It is in this line that the *icoros*' epigraphical difficulty can be seen to occur with a break-taking away the *hēgōtēs*. Such hypothesizing would be a far more sensible venture at the Greek city for a far widespread Roman than *idem logo* alone.¹⁰ Without it, we would have to conclude that *idem logo* was miraculously undertaken away title. However the author of the inscription has viewed the *idem logo* as whether as a department of the Egyptian *hēgōtēs* *hēgōtēs* headed by an *ab aliō logo* or as a personal title and a department to help to confuse the *hēgōtēs* with the *eximioris notabilis* *logos*—one of the ramifications offered by modern commentators. That *hēgōtēs* was also a *hēgōtēs* is clear enough. The only other adequate translation would be a detailed description.

The few details about Vergilius preserved by the inscription record a record equestrian, competition and audience. It appears that after the death of his daughter Iunia he, born M. Longus Celsus, was adopted by his son Vergilius. He had evidently married the wife of A. Latus Gallus. Before this he had been brother A. Latus A. f. Gallus to whom he was succeeded in the *hēgōtēs*. His brother Vergilius' nephew, C. was to follow in Vergilius' footsteps but died after serving as military tribune in the *Abigōtēs*—and probably equites. This was married to C. Sex. Vestibulus, whose wife may have been the Sextus Claudianus Josephus Heli, husband to V and the German *notarius* of 70-1, who commanded the *hēgōtēs* *legion* in India during the Jewish war and who was the brother of C. Vestibulus Claudianus.

Vergilius' tenure as head of the *idem logo* was his last imperial appointment. He retired to Vergina where he twice served as duumvir and ended his life as pontifex, perhaps with a hand-to-hand inheritance from his adopted father Vergilius.

A list of the known chief officers of the Julio-Claudian *idem logo* follows:

C. Appius Favonius	A.D. 15
C. Sappontinus	A.D. 14-16
M. Vergilius M.f. Gallos Latus	Tibertus
Servantus Severus	A.D. 44

¹⁰ However does concern the *idem logo* *propositus* instead of *hēgōtēs* in the first of the two?

L. Tullius Sabinus

A.D. 45-46

The length of appointment is not determinable but was probably irregular.⁴⁸ Rufus may have served for three years.⁴⁹ Sennius and Sabinius are included on the list on the basis of the latter's role in P. Violentus' financials.⁵⁰ The office was no doubt conferred directly by the princeps. We know that L. Volusenus Clemens, who died before assuming office, had been appointed *petitorum* by Tiberius (*ibid.* VI 601). We may assume that appointments to the *idios legati* were similarly made.⁵¹

The careers of the other heads of the class Iago were probably much the same as Vergilius'. The exception would be *Sextilius Philentimus*, who was probably non-Italian.⁴⁴ Such, however, is to be expected in a post-claudian civil appointment. The ideal Iago, as well as the other vice-protectional officers in Julio-Claudian Egypt, represented the highest provincial and posts for the competent but perhaps less than brilliant equites. The only known exception to this rule was C. *Cassius Rufinus*, who was probably a tribune by birth and who went on to become a flamboyant prefect. All the other heads of the class went into the local dignitaries of their home towns. At least we hear nothing to the contrary.

P-5(1)H&Pm:17 | 12

Sister's brief description of the ideal, as the earliest Roman reference to the deportment, can now be considered in the light of the documents we have presented. The modern opinions on the dating of *Sister's* publication all point to a

18. *Rapta* (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* (*Spirifer*) *leptus* (Linné) 1758
Spirifer (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* Linné 1758, p. 100. Type locality: *Indonesia*.
Spirifer (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* Linné 1758, p. 100. Type locality: *Indonesia*.
Spirifer (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* Linné 1758, p. 100. Type locality: *Indonesia*.
Spirifer (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* Linné 1758, p. 100. Type locality: *Indonesia*.
Spirifer (*Spiraliferus*) *leptus* Linné 1758, p. 100. Type locality: *Indonesia*.

the Pagan dogmas, and the power of the Devil, who
shut up the minds of men from the knowledge of the true
proposition, and the beginning of salvation. But
since the Devil has been cast out of heaven, and is
now bound, he can no longer do his work; and the
true knowledge of God, and salvation, is now
available to all men. The Devil, however, still
exists, and is still active, but he is now under
the control of God, and is used by God to
punish the wicked, and to help the good.
He is still a powerful force, but he is no longer
a threat to the salvation of men. The Devil
is still a powerful force, but he is no longer
a threat to the salvation of men.

also it is true that the corresponding state depends on the
heat of fusion of the liquid - that is to say, on the heat of

the other, the number of which was not mentioned. The question which had been asked was, "What would you do?" The answer given by the members of the board was, "We would not do it." Several other men, however, said they would do it. One man, who was a member of the board, said he would do it, adding, "I would do it because I am a member of the board." The man who said he would do it, however, did not say he would do it because he was a member of the board.

The first two terms in the expansion of \hat{H}_0 are the same as in the classical theory, while the third term is proportional to the square of the distance between the centers of the nuclei. The fourth term is proportional to the square of the distance between the centers of the nuclei and the square of the distance between the centers of the nuclei.

first edition during the last decade of the first century B.C.²⁷ The absence of references to events in the principate of Augustus after 6 B.C. is the most attractive evidence. At least Strabo's research for his "first" edition ended by that date. A revised edition, which included references to Tiberius, was published during the early years of that reign. Hence the latest possible date for the information given in Book 17 would be in the second and third decades of the first century. It is not probable, however, that Strabo relied on such recent history as the administration of Egypt. More pertinent for our purposes is a determination of the date when Strabo gathered the information he revised.

"I was in Egypt with the prefect Aulus Gallus," 24 B.C.-20-24 B.C.). He apparently was there in 20 B.C., when Augustus was at Memphis. 10-11-12. The name with Gallus would have offered a sufficient opportunity for collecting the data presented at the beginning of section 2 of Book 17, 43 B.C., if Strabo might have remained in Alexandria from 20 to 24 B.C. in order to use the Museum. It is fairly certain, then, that Strabo's general statement reflects the historical state of Egypt as 26 B.C., more definitely by 6 B.C.

Tragedy for the King, because the rebuke of his wife, his assumption of authority notwithstanding, was tantamount to a challenge to the State; it is also thought have taken issue with him about the wisdom of a certain prefect, but would not dispense the wealth of the province. However, he must be the head of the prefect and his immediate subordinate, is not this supposed to be the case? This is taken, it is thought, from a handbook of Egyptian law, written by a certain Simeon Hypatos, who taught in our abbey, and whom we know as THEOPHILUS OF CAESAREA; and in the text of the prefect, he has put the King and all the other under him as the subjects. As such the prefect was called *logos*. That *logos* or *subordinate* is also given the name *prefect* and appears in most of the manuscripts.¹⁴ We can hardly believe it possible that we found in the name dedicated to Virginity, such a close resemblance to the eyes of Strabo, a person so unlettered! The *subordinate* of the sentence indicates the former. The prefect was the chief prefect in Egypt. Under him there were certain subordinates, one of whom was the *liver*, whose business was to manage a department. It would be logical to expect the *liver* to be subordinate to a person. "Another 'person subordinate to the prefect' is the so-called *dean logos*," is the obvious translation of the Greek. Strabo, however, was ignorant of the exact significance of "*dean logos*" and evidently did not expect the reader to be familiar with the title, for he qualified his statement with *ταῦτα γραπτούσιν*. The

66, 11, 1-12. The Geography of Health. Lethal Chemicals & Dying over the last 40 years. G. C. Anderson. Some observations bearing on the Data and Computation. National Geographic Commission Studies. Presented by the author at a joint meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Royal Society of Public Health and Calder 1928, pp. 112.

Greek itself is ambiguous—the relative pronoun δε can be either “who” or “which.” Hence, if we are forced to conclude that Strabo, contrary to the direct evidence that we have adduced, thought that “interrogator” was a personal title, we might find an explanation in his “mistake” in his *Geographica*. And, if the proximate meant “which” to Strabo, there was no misconception on his part. But Strabo’s Greek is a bit more ambiguous than would appear at first sight, and may contradict the evidence of the *Geographica*.

Turning to the examination of the information about the department, we find that Strabo’s description is at once too narrow—the functions of the department were broader than that of an investigator—and too broad. To fit Kubane’s terrestrial speculations could easily be the province of every agency in the Roman administration in Egypt. The only brief statement reveals a remarkable similarity to the formula ἀλεξανδρεῖα καὶ σηπτεῖα τοῦ βασιλεὺς αὐτοκράτορος of Ptolemy 1188 and 277. The verb *ταπείται* recalls the *πραγματεύεται* in A.D. 17 for property listing in the office.⁴ There may be here an indication of an early definition of the competence of the department such as would be needed by anyone new to the requirements of the Roman bureaucracy.

That the idea of a *sworn investigator* had begun to clear through, if it is understood that this included full administration, Strabo’s rather narrow *ταπείται* may have been influenced by the chief function of the department during the early period—taking down all the property in Egypt in which there was no specific claim, which was essentially royal land and land which had in some way passed into the hands of private owners, and which therefore fell to taxation. It would be difficult to separate all Strabo appears to have done. One might argue what might fall to *Curia* in speaking of the department’s administration of property in the papers. In a strict sense, however, the idea of a *curial* concern did not extend the department and the administrative and judicial problems connected with such property. The department was, after all, the sales agent for royal land specifically *royal* property, which the government had decided to sell. We may understand his *ταπείται* as referring to a sort of *council* which was intended to include all those authorities of the department that were especially involved with the disposal.

Strabo described the department as he knew it with the exception of a single clause, in this case he meant not what the Augustan documents reveal as the chief concern of the *tapeitai*, the *exaction*, of the *tapeitai*. He also left room for the inclusion of other names outside of the *tapeitai*, but indicated by one evidence as within the competence of the department. He did not, however, intend his definition to justify the assignment to the *tapeitai* of such financial

⁴ Cf. G. L. Cawkwell, *Review of the Roman Administration of Egypt* (London, 1966), pp. 112–113.

or administrative functions as might suit the fancy of a casual reader, but he no doubt wanted his brief clause to encompass everything that he knew definitely to be a concern of the department.

3. SUMMARY: THE JOURNAL LAUFMAN BODIES LIAIS

To achieve a full understanding of the idea of *għajnej* in Augustus' Egypt, it may be helpful to prefix the general *għażżej* with a discussion of the administrative changes and new developments between the Ptolemaic administration and Roman *għajnej*. This can best be done by attempting to discern in the Ptolemaic evidence used in this chapter such continuity and parallelism existed in the functions and competencies of the two administrations.

The administration began to function as a "special account" which reflected the revenues received from the sale of property confiscated to the King. The account broadened in scope and it became a "fettered bureau" of the Ptolemaic administration which not only recorded the sales price of confiscated property but also acted as trustee for such property that was held in trust. As the department's bureaux handled all property that did not have legal owners and did not readily come under the supervision of any other regular government agents, it generalised property that was in the department's competence could not be easily disposed of by the Minister through leases or pleonastic assignments, and was thus preferable to the permanent sale of said. The department's chief anxiety was selling the property under control and recovering the payment received. The Ptolemaic administration did the same as the Romans received from their persons who had been granted what was actually or virtually under the department's competence to control.

When Augustus became the ruler of Egypt he continued the department of *idha* largely. Both structure and the methods of accountancy imply an unbroken history from the earliest days of the rule of Egypt and accountancy from the Ptolemaic to the Roman state. The transition was not without significant change. From Nerva's early dispensary and from the *Idha-Laudan* evidence relating to the *idha* largely, it is clear that the *idha* largely kept its retained the function for which it had been created, namely in the documents discussed in this chapter, dispensing accounts which were deposited the revenues from the sale of confiscated property and property that was under the department's control. These extracts record of a kind of dispensary office run their *hixxu*.⁴⁷

In fact, 1700 the Ptolemaic dispensary had already reached a stage in its development where it was a trustee for confiscated property. There is no proof that any private property was ever confiscated directly by the Roman during the first century of Roman rule in Egypt. Instances where the department might

⁴⁷ The modified version from P. Laudan
Bastard 1910 is probably not an exception.

have been expected to be the receiving or confiscating agent do not imply that the idios legos was even remotely involved. Thus in *PLT 120466-2 - 20/11/8 C*, there is a reference to some ecclesiastical property that was confiscated due to *franchise*. P. Tab. 102, in the third column, refers to *confiscation* (confiscation into departmental) ~~not~~ *appropriation* or *discovery* plus. This does not mean that the department never came into contact with property that had been confiscated. It would seem that all the confiscated property became barren and as such irrecoverable or unassignable through one of the regular processes of through imperial gift, it was placed in the category of *franchise* and released to the idios legos for immediate sale. The fact that the idios legos was neither confiscating agent nor receiver of property confiscated from private owners does not imply a conscious rejection of the department's function, but indicates, rather, more politically and economically efficient employment of such property. In short, the apparent practice of returning property confiscated from private individuals back to private ownership through sale by the idios legos during the late Praetorian period was brought to an abrupt halt by Augustus. The power of the great persons holding property of the imperial family and *franchise* such as the Petronii is evident enough that a place was found for confiscated properties other than the administration and the idios legos in the departmental auction block.⁴⁹

It must also be admitted that the Praetorian idios legos were not the only department, or the only sales agent for confiscated property. While the government wanted to sell off the most desirably located parts of the Roman departments, from a practical point of view, the administration under the emperor of the Praetorian and early Roman idios legos confiscated property that was unsaleable, barren and, if granted, destined for lease to regular citizens. The main task which the administration of the idios legos had was to take care of useless property, if possible, and acting as sales agent for it. The Praetorian idios legos had in addition the power to investigate and pass final judgment in cases of illegally occupied property. If the Praetorian office was likewise endowed with this capacity, we have no explicit evidence for it. The permanent department did, however, act as recorder of all property received from those who had appropriated property which belonged to no specific category of government land, and which could be easily recovered. Such a person, the praetorius, was likely to be a slave owner. Whether or not the Praetorian department had at its disposal the same administrative capacity as the Bureau for implementing the investigation of illegally occupied government property will not be known until the interpretation that has become available for

⁴⁹ The other option was to keep land in such categories and to let them return and resell much later at the end of existing holdings. Cf. M.

B. H. St. J. 1980, 2, 20-22, pp. 169-172, and 2, 1981, p. 219.

the Sabinous affair is discovered for a similar Ptolemaic case.⁴⁹

On the other hand, the Julio-Claudian *idios logos* did not, so far as our evidence is concerned, have anything to do with assessing *prætoria*. There may, however, be little or no difference between the Ptolemaic *prætorium* and the Roman *prætorium* except *tempus excedens*, but the evidence is not conclusive. We know that Scipio's *prætor* took his *recessus* in the property for which he paid the *prætorium*. We have no positive proof that the Egyptian *basileus* received the *tempus* later when he paid his *prætorium*, the *cleruchate*, and consequently, we cannot be sure that his payment exactly paralleled Scipio's *prætorium*.

In a limited sense there was no radical change in attitude to the *idios logos* when it became a Roman *cleruchate*. It remained the chief means by which the private speculator could obtain property to expand as he saw fit. The department's surroundings had altered substantially. The ownership of private property would probably continued at least as intense during the writing down of the Ptolemaic if it did not increase. Property that was confiscated by royal authority by private owners was returned through one of private individuals. There is one example in the Julio-Claudian period of an *exedra* that was confiscated from a private person and sold as private property when it became the *cleruchate* and it was rented or borrowed to an *idios logos* in consequence of the department's involvement with abandoned and confiscated land that was redundant.

A suggestion was made in Chapter 3 that the *idios logos* was an administrative safeguard against certain regular income deposited to the *basileis* with no regard to the place where it originated or its possible economic environment. A stable government, however, was one in which there was no major abandonment of royal property, or where it could be used but could not be confiscated property, would cause no difficulty. As long as regular and irregular income continued to be deposited to the *basileis* it was expected that payments received through the collection of the *cleruchate* and through *tempus* they might be, would not be sufficient enough to justify a separate accounting. All income realized through the *cleruchate* was deposited immediately to the department. The *Principate* was more dependent on the *cleruchate* for its income produced in Egypt than in my source. The *cleruchate* of Egypt, or *cleruchate* of the frontier for which the *Principate* was responsible, the *cleruchate* was deemed. The department continued to keep track of the property and who wholly or partially managed. The money was converted elsewhere.

The Julio-Claudian *cleruchate* in some ways though which certain government property was sold. It was the administrator's task to sell land

⁴⁹ H. Scipio settled upon his *prætorium* in P. Ann. II, c. 4, m. 90, l. 177 in the year of Magnesia, the *cleruchate* could be transferred.

Even Herodotus, although he does not mention it, might be obliged to accept part of it.

property that was to be sold or might otherwise have been sold by it. Some or all of its functions were described in a *grammatic*. It was directed by a Roman bureaucrat and was an important department in the administration of Egypt during the first century of Roman rule. Such are the components that must be explained in order to give at something approaching a coherent picture of the early imperial *idios legatus*.

The *idios legatus* acted as sales agent for two categories of government property, *domesticum* and *propter redditus*. The latter was royal land that had become barren and subsequently was no longer suitable for leasing or for being best used as a *reservoir*, i.e. it was not determinable the department's decision that such property be sold. It apparently did not come within the administrative purview of the *idios legatus* until put up for sale. The price for such land was determined by the prefect; at least this was the case in AD 100. It was advertised for sale, probably under the direction of the department officers, who could be submitted to the head of the department and thus seem to have happened in convenience whereby himself was in the vicinity of the place of the sale. The usual legal procedure was to send them bid to the strategos or, conceivably, to some other representative. In any case, the offer was passed over to local authorities for processing. The chief administrative aim of the *idios legatus* with respect to the sale of *propter redditus* must have been to see that such property was off-loaded as quickly as possible.

The *adscriptus* sold through the department ranged from vacant lots to dated *legacies*, which there was no time for the government's. The procedure was much the same as for other sales, except that the point could be suggested by the bidder. The department, because of the nature of the adscriptus, did not necessarily know about the existence of such property for which an offer was submitted. When it was unclear whether the *adscriptus* that the bidder was offering to buy were under the administration of a *prefectus* or the *idios legatus*, a government official had to determine if this was the case. The department's role would be a bit more complicated in this respect, individual probably was consulted whenever the viability of a given piece of government property that was technically adscriptus was in doubt. For example, towns like Nectopolis in the Saite nome might come upon a *vacant* lot which he discovered to be ownerless. The *petitor* and a local secretary might concur about the condition of the property, whether it was suitable for building, liable to taxation as royal land and therefore not to be sold, whether it was suitable only for building and preferable to the government, etc. If so, the department's main concern as sales agent for *adscripti*, however, was to sell such worthless property as rapidly and as profitably as possible. The *idios legatus* no doubt received reports of government sales that were managed by local secretaries. It no longer acted as a separate account to which payments received from sale of government property were deposited. There is no evidence that local bankers kept separate listings for income deposited to the *democratis* by virtue of sales through the *idios legatus*.

There is, equally, no evidence to suggest that the department was notified of every sale of such plots. The chief sales agent for such land-property should be expected to have been informed of this, in order that the only way that the administration could separate from the regular payment to the diocesan the income realized from the sale of government property would be for the department in Alexandria to total up the receipts it had forwarded to it.

The head of the department whenever it was convenient during his administration must personally direct a concerned sale and receive offers for property that the department in fact already publicly advertised. A diocesan that had been discovered by a private individual.

It was through this procedure that hereditary temple-taxes were paid. The procedure for such sales would, at all events, bear an analogy with the sale of real estate, ought to be expected. An offer need not be submitted directly to the department but could be given to a local representative who acting on behalf of the department would notify the department of the sale. Any questions about the solvability of a given offer or the price that should be paid would be ultimately settled by the chief buyer. The department also supervised the payment of the installation fee, the payment (repayment), which was collected from anyone assuming an ecclesiastical office at the legitimate seat of the last holder of an hereditary office. In both cases the payment was deposited to the department. The conclusion was simply the department in the administration of Egypt that saw to it that the property fees were paid.

From the remains of connection between the Tullus Sabius of P. Fidibus Bonensis I, which provides the only indication that the Tullus laudatibus whose name was concerned with ecclesiastical financial matters and the CSM Tullus Sabius in P. f. b. 394, we have assumed that the department also supervised the payment received for the ecclesiastical offices. It is probable that the department, if we may generalize from the meager evidence that we possess, acted as sales agent for all suitable temple-offices.

It is impossible to determine from available evidence a date when the above legal became the sole agent for ecclesiastical offices. We might theoretically connect the department with such sales throughout its existence, the adiutoria Augustinius preface not may be considered descriptively. It is highly, as adequate, without more, to assume that complete sales to such offices until he had paid the entire sum due to the central administration for hereditary office. Temple-offices were obviously viewed as a monopoly by the Tullus laudatibus administration. As property that had once been in private hands an unoccupied priesthood was to be retained as private property by the through the department.

Perhaps we may broadly conclude to the wide range of property to which the department acted as sales agent over property which was appropriate or appropriated by the government administration. Except that, because the government's permanent possession gave it a basis to be believed as an imperial grant, was to be sold as private property within Egypt through the

idiot logos. In addition to the property for which we have direct evidence, it may be reasonably assumed that the bureau was sales agent for the nonmonetary or non-itable assets of confiscated estates or of estates whose owners died without full legal heirs. These would consist of money, chattels, etc., which were of value to the government only if sold. There is admittedly no documented proof that the idiot logos was a *private* sales agent for *government* property previously in private hands, but there can, I think, suffice to the contrary. It was certainly the most convenient department for accomplishing such sales.

The department's role as an administrator follows quite reasonably from its involvement with government sales. It was responsible for the full management of all properties to be sold through its agents. A significant distinction may be made between what we may call the *routine* affairs of the idiot logos and those special administrative matters that arose from time to time.

The keeping of accurate and up-to-date records of property to be sold from the idiot logos would be the first order of routine business for the department. This provides a partial explanation for the regular administrative task that the head of the department apparently made at the beginning of the year-end year. The local bureaus, however, were probably directly responsible for keeping track of the property to be sold through the department, just as they were locally in charge of most government sales. There must have been a continual flow of information from the names in the department in Alexandria. Such administrative tasks varied so greatly the regular bureaus, since no subordinate employees exclusively by the idiot logos appear in the names.

Some property too immediately within the department's competence on becoming surplus and intended for sale under the department's control. The adequate requisition for these logos and receipts were described in a document circulated by the secretary to determine whether a given piece of ownerless property was immediately assignable to the department and immediately salable through it.

Some of the property managed by the idiot logos was evidently assigned to it by other agencies and officials in the administration, with the obvious intention that the property be sold. The case of immobile property confiscated by the government, for which the Sultan had authority, was noted the confiscating agent would be referred to the department's control if it were assignable. The only specific example we have for this procedure is in 1797 in which the department did not manage until it was assigned to the department for sale.

The same procedure may have been used for the temple offices sold through the department. It can not be argued that the idiot logos had anything to do with the regular administration of ecclesiastical affairs, at least from the available evidence. The department assumed control only when notified that such offices were unoccupied and, hence, were to be sold so that an hereditary priesthood was to be transferred and an installation fee to be paid. This may have involved detailed listings of salable and hereditary offices, but does not imply exclusive

control of temple affairs. Once again, local officials were probably relied upon for collecting and recording pertinent data and expediting annual sales.

The administrative function that impeded and perhaps oppressed the general population was the department's role as investigator and judge in all cases of improper appropriation of property under its management. The Savab Co. had exclusive and complete jurisdiction over recovering the government's interest in property within its administrative competence. The Savab Co. provides a glimpse of the routine followed in such cases. A claim was made the defendant before a some officer, or perhaps even a judge. The accused, who had the alternative of pleading guilty and settling the case in the spot, could have the suit against him brought in trial at the concerns or Alexandria where it was heard by the department's chief officer. The decision as whether to proceed Alexandria or Memphis must have been made also by the head of the department, for whom the necessities of travel and removal of property often dictated for a quick termination of the affair on the local road. If the accused was found to have occupied property which ought to have been paid for by the department, he was found guilty and appropriately tried. The trial of the defendants was ultimately in charge of the chief comptroller which was from that time directed personally. All information that was gathered at evidence and all preliminary hearings held before the trial before the concerns were the responsibility of some officer. There were no specie agents who were fulfilling investigating for the department.

We might conclude from the foregoing other examples we have, no
doubt, that the department also investigated individual and particular
those who were implicated in usurpation to the detriment of the people. We might
suppose a case where a local priest or some other religious functionary had
received too low a price for some property or goods which he had sold to a fellow
religionist who did not meet with the strictness of the canon. The
priest in his zeal to vindicate his cause, might have got himself into trouble,
as they were to do a year later in Case 1, because that they had been
overcharged for a particular article purchased, and, therefore, he was called
to investigate and judge individual who were alleged to have taken away
property that was purchased through him. It is conceivable the property was
temples which were paid by people who wanted to contribute to its support. Not
told to someone who he was to sue, as they did not know the place of
purchase in the case, implied that he had no right to sue, unless he could show the department
had the same powers in regard to such cases, which had in any way
infringed departmental affairs. In view, the above-mentioned power of the department
administrate a case or anyone else had generally a monopoly of such unclaimed
property under certain conditions.

Although the department's jurisdiction was absolute in matters that directly concerned the civil service, this jurisdiction never extended outside of its administrative competence. The civil service could not judge and give a favourable

the prophetess, even though he had admitted under oath that he had sold to Sarabous some vacant lots which the department considered to be under its control. As far as the department was concerned, Charrenot's crime was against Sarabous, not the other loges. It could only bring judgment against the actual although unwitting occupier of government property. In the light of such evidence, it would be unsafe to extend our view of the department's role as investigator beyond what is certain known to have been within the department's jurisdiction.

The "blighted" judicial function of the other loges had nevertheless impressed itself upon the population of Egypt. A generation of debtors, motivated by vengeance or if there was a system of rewards by profit, were "swelling the city" and the agenda of the other loges at the disgorge.

None, or perhaps all, of the above functions were regulated by something called a *quoniam*. That *quoniam*, as it seems from Decree 1329 and 2277, mentioned certain aspects of the administration of the *adelphe*. Specifically, it defined which *adelphe* were liable to immediate appropriation by the other loges. That is, in more functional terms, it defined what properties, on becoming ownerless, could be immediately sold from the department. Since the other loges was no longer the sole occupying power that it apparently had been at the end of the Ptolemaic period,¹² complicated situations of property that did not automatically fall to the department. Anybody, *magistratus* or not, having allodial property that had been confiscated could be a serious candidate as royal land. But it would have been much easier to had been ordered to transfer to the other loges any immovable land or, and this had case, any land to be sold to private buyers. A more workable *quoniam*, perhaps, would be possible if, instead of a description of properties that were potential to be sold to the other loges, was drawn up. The general instruction of Decrees 1329 and 2277 never have been such a list, or something quite similar. As such, it was as available and familiar to the heads of the department as it was to local *magistratus* and, apparently, prospective buyers of land.

If this *quoniam* was in general a guide for the administration of the other loges, it also contained information relating to matters of inheritance, which, in a stable political atmosphere, would be the main issue of *adelphe*. The non-inheritable assets from the estate of someone who had died without full legal heirs would be sold by the department. If the department was the final arbiter in determining what portion of an ownerless estate fell to it, we may assume that the late Claudian *quoniam* contained such details on matters of inheritance as did the second century *quoniam*, which will be more fully discussed in the next

¹² The Egyptian government in the mid-nineteenth century was the largest property landholder of the French colonies in their African possessions with the present day not

more than a hundred properties of varied value.¹³ A proper *quoniam* seems best to generally confirm this more likely approach of the *quoniam*.

chapter. Although there is no direct evidence of a *governor* as bread-in-scare for the first century of Roman rule in Egypt as there is for the second, the editor of T. Julius Alexander does indicate that by the end of Nero's reign, the *governor* was more general than the *city-archon* texts imply. And we may conclude terrores from AD 67-1210. The individuality of Egypt in the provincial scheme of things during the early principate and the uniqueness of the situation in which there is no analogy in the rest of the Roman world, would necessitate some sort of guide for the Roman equestrian who assumed control of that province. The *governor* may have served such a purpose.

The *governor*, depending on a possible interpretation of line 44 of T. Julius Alexander's edict,¹¹ could be assisted by *pistores* or *Principes*.¹² The details presumably contained in the *governor*-referred-to-in-everywhere-and-nowhere of the thoroughness of the full document, manipulation of the *governor* might be the most effective and immediate means of controlling the *titus lepus* without actually changing substantially the nature of the department itself. While the department continued, for example, remuneration, compensation, *adspicata*, an alteration in the *governor*'s definition of such profits might remove a significant amount of it from the bureau's administration.

The department was located in Alexandria. Its routine business would consist in recovering titles of the sales of properties through the *adspicato*, keeping complete records of properties that had been appropriated to it and of barren royal land that had been released to the *titus lepus* etc. The officers probably kept detailed lists of valuable ecclesiastic properties although the troubles encountered by the priests in F. Thibaut's *Historie* would suggest that no distinction was made in the records between hereditary properties and those offices which were to be sold outright in the event of the occupant.

The department received information from *stabularii* and from local officials who were investigating illegal occupation of government property. It, in turn, sent out directives to be followed concerning such matters. The department staff was probably also concerned with recording hearings that were conducted by the department at the *conventus*.

The head of the department was a Roman equestrian appointed by the Princeps. His role was to *regere* the *titus lepus*. By the participation of *Neronian* Italian may have been able to hold the position. For comparison, from what we know of Vergilius Gallo, the appointment should be compared to his imperial *cavensis*, a post from which the *conscriptus* ranked with dignity. The task in Egypt was to oversee the affairs of the *titus lepus*, and this involved the management of what must have been a sizeable staff in Alexandria. Through that staff personally he supervised nome and local secretaries in the regular bureaucracy who were conducting the department's business.

He was required to tour Egypt, at times in conjunction with the prefect. On such occasions he directed departmental sales personally reviewing offers for land and property to be sold through the department. His administrative prominence, however, seemed not to include concern for the department's routine business, which was handled for the most part by local officials in the regular administration, but more, because at times, judgments will show that cases before the idioslogos at the *conventus*: He had full power to investigate, judge and fine those who were accused of illegalities in regard to the department's affairs. He also had it would seem, authority in matters that were brought up prior to him, but which had no connection with the department. In general he was the final authority before any dispute concerning the office of the idioslogos. It is clear from his papers that he was always referred to as 'superior' to the idioslogos, and was not himself called 'idioslogos.'

Augustus preferred the idioslogos over the accounting committee for which it was created in the second century BC., but as the administrative organ which recently had made a full department in the late Ptolemaic bureaucracy. So long as pharisaic and Jewish property remained in Egypt the idioslogos was the most practical method of dealing with all property issues; petitions were sent to private owners through a committee appointed and while at the same time accountable to the prefect, an account was taken of land that had been given or awarded to him. A system of public administration had to be imposed on the idioslogos. The department was to take private, war and imperial grants, the administration of private properties in Roman Egypt and the administrator of all properties purchased by the state.

The administration of the Egyptian property has gone beyond this administrative committee. The idioslogos was ruled by special and controlled by the two prefects who were appointed to the *conventus*, was subordinate to the prefect who might, however, make recommendations. Land purchases in the departmental capacity, it would seem, the idioslogos was not an agent of the prefect. This distinction is important. From the departmental point of view the prefect's concern was for the entire empire, his personal property to the prefect and his agents had complete administrative responsibility. When deciding what properties were to be assigned to the prefect, administrative decisions, determining when such property was to be released from the administration. But the prefect also possessed complete administrative resources which were in the administration. This is not to mean that properties were not referred, more, the idioslogos had full control over the properties of the administration. Selling such property and over the complicated cases where no one could touch such property, and for which it sat at the *conventus*. This gave to the prefect of course additional labor. Perhaps more importantly, the division between the administration of the prefect and the administration of the idioslogos provided a more careful inspection of imperial financial interests in Egypt. While a conflict might arise in

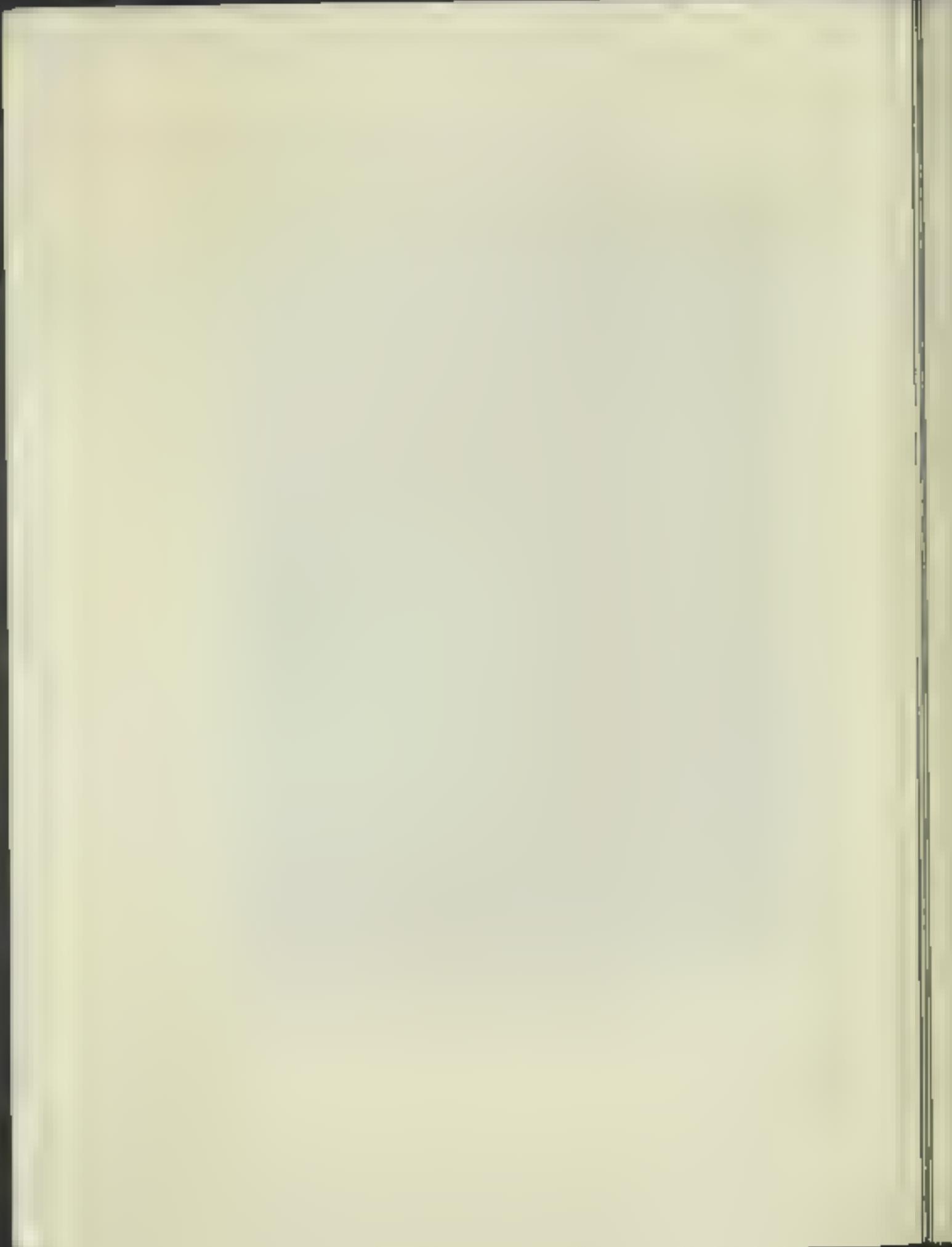
regard to whether a given piece of property was liable to appropriation to the idios logos or, rather, ought to become royal land, there would be no conflict over whether or not it was appropriate to the government. A common administration for both revenue and non-revenue producing property might not be nearly so efficient, or at least not so reliable.

The distinction also provided a check on the regular army and local bureaucracy. A secretary in the *chara* who appropriated a privately held stable lands or *idios* would be discovered more readily by a special department which received notice of such sales and regularly checked them. If a secretary confiscated the capital assets from the estate of someone who had died without legal heirs and did not indicate the nature of the producing property, he would be investigated and prosecuted by the *imperium* or *caelum* devoted to the administration of such property. The *imperium* or *caelum* would not be less afraid of the red tape of a single administrator who was trying to separate the various types of government property and manage them according to his own interests.

The distinction, finally, might have provided a check on the prefect himself. With the above named exceptions, the power of the *imperium* was granted, neither of which was obviously open to manipulation by the prefect, the right to seize private property from landowners. This power, though, was open to abuse. Had the prefect been invested with this function, he would have been in a position where he favored certain landowners with reduced or lower prices in order to enhance his own reputation and influence. He and his agents might also have indulged in personal speculation in regard to such property. As it was, the prefect might threaten or apply pressure to private property for the same purpose that he possessed. But he could never gain that same control over the imperial administration of government property. He was required to do the opposite. He could reduce previous government property, but such reduction would be caused immediately by the idios logos which would pass them on to every purchaser of government land without distinction of classification.¹²

By analogy, the same importance may be assigned to the department's relationship to the temples. The ecclesiastical administration supervised regular temple income and routine temple affairs. The department was in charge of selling temple offices and perhaps determining who was *conscriptus* to occupy such offices as reserved for the church. A special department was inserted into the secular and ecclesiastical financial administration of Egypt to protect the interests of an imperial *caelum*, which was being seized by titillate human agency. The possibility of corruption in Alexandria by the prefectorial and ecclesiastical administrators and by the *chara* was eliminated in the functions of each individual administrator. Any attempt at manipulation would become immediately evident to one or another of them.¹³

¹² See my *Prefects and Idios Logos: Part II* (*Journal of Roman Studies* 1977, pp. 211-24).



Chapter Three

The Idios Logos under the Flavians and Antonines

The *consuetudine* of the Idios Logos under a change of post Senatorial documents reveal an idios logois significantly different from the pre Flavian Department. The second century evidence does quite reasonably and on the evidence of the name of inevitably, bring the title *Curiales* department. The *consuetudine* of the Idios Logos, which were as far as the evidence of the first century, called *curiales*, referred to the department's administration of specific legal business which included as compilation, investigation and adjudication of cases that did not necessarily have a bearing on its expanded administrative capacities and the department, responsible for involvement with no less taxation affairs and matters pertaining to the military and civil status, gained an increased competence.

THE IDIOS LOGOS IN THE FLAVIAN PERIOD

The relationship of the idios logois to temple affairs that are found in the basis of administrative statement can hardly be overlooked. It has appeared in the Julian calendar period, emphatically reinforced by the second century by changes in the economy of the Idios Logos, perhaps probably there are also a number of post Flavian papers which show the connection between the rather restricted role of the department of ecclesiastic matters in the first century, and the extremely broad and direct importance as suggested by the *Clementina* for the second Avery *magister* *curiales* and other documents, when considered individually, always being represented as engaged with patronage of the idios logois, from the evidence when judgment binds more broad activities, and shows the development of a substantial and extension of the department's pre Flavian involvement in such matters. An examination of the papers and the *consuetudine* made this identification as closely as possible the department connected with second century temple affairs.

In April of A.D. 106 the Roman Emperor Trajan Statutes concerning a promotion ceremony, on the right of the Rostrum of the Curia, to designate a magistrate enumerated in SB 9916 a list of precedents upon which he was basing his decision. The prior procurations all from hypogrammata were chronologically as follows:

1. A deposition by Cn. Vergilius Capito, Praefectus i. A.D. 48,
(lines 59)

3. A second decree delivered by Lycurgus on Melite 4, A.D. 69. *Illex* 9.18.

3. A second decree delivered by Lycurgus on Melite 4, A.D. 69. *Illex* 11.19.

The verdict of the *anatolichorus* is contained in lines 1-4, with his subscriptio added in column 2 of the papyrus. The dispute arose on all four occasions over who was to designate the *sebastos* at Ptolemais, the boulē or the priest. The problem relevant to this study is the identity of the authority with jurisdiction in such disputes.

In A.D. 48 it was quite clearly the prefect who solved the problem. The meadow-land appointed in 47 had evidently used up its rental by the time the new land was leased, and since the lease of the above logos, Lystra, had been granted to the agent, he who was to do so to the new land if the intervention of Tullius Valerius in the decree at Nilopolis in 46, in which he would be provided with his expenses for the title of the short period before its Pedemission in 47. It was from this department that enough offices were purchased and by this department that they last remaining of the collection of such offices were investigated and judged, but this other one was obviously different from the situation in 46, when the prefect treated the case of the meadow-land as vacant again in 48, and Lystra, he was required to examine his authority & second time whether it retained the old rights or not, the property was not sold and¹. At the distinguished in Memphis where the reader of it was also probably posted, he quitted his office as simple praetor, he added the cognomen of the Principi and became the great magister. He was destined to the upper part of the Upper Egypt, moreover the judge in his capacity as a procurator. He did not obtain of the king any grant, excepting the money and his first appointment of the Captain-shaft. Thus in the space of 47 years these distinct reforms had been made, which were so different, because there was then a change of a radical administration and government. Alexander during these years, gave a reasonable explanation determinable from the document².

The degree which each country could be levied at the hands of Prelate or the power of the temporal Vicar at Spoleto where the residence was located can be approached from several directions. As the immediate superior of the administration was with the right of the diaconia of Prelate, then the prefect acted as the vicar cap. As vicar by the prefect against the bishop would probably have been appealed to Rome. Therefore, if a general order had been given

See Fig. 1.
The following table gives the results of the
tests made at the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington,
on the growth of the fish under different conditions
of temperature and food.

administrator's attention was focused on the nature of the weakness. The claim was no doubt put forward that it was the hereditary possession of the temple. This was a matter for the administrator. Lymanachus, as head of the oligarchs, was neither in conflict with the claim nor did he propose to bring a new role for the ideal logos. The rights of the temple had been decided by a spiritual Lymanachus decided that the range of the ideal logos had not changed and thus his verdict was obviously and unproblematically in favour of the ideal logos. For some unknown reason the perfect logos appears to share a very similar judgment, only to come up against Lymanachus's second claim. He had not only the precedent of a polemical verdict to consider, but he was also accepting the perfect's interpretation in the case, but also his own prior pronouncement. He came to a rapid decision.

By 1868 the dispute was ripe for a final decision, and the question now to be decided by judicial authorities is the basis of power under which the Emperor Seretanoff would have no reason to believe that he was in conflict with the competence of either the prefect or the head of the Ministry, without knowing perfectly well what the opinions of each were as regards the case. The passed judgment without altering the case together with the

The nature of the oxygen consumption was examined by different methods deduced from the past literature. It was thought that the department that any time, either voluntary or involuntary, was passing through was approached gradually after each of the four cards. This is the department that did not interfere with the oxygen consumption of the subjects.

To recapitulate, the old slogan was to stop and think about whether or not a particular which was to be purchased or accepted had been previously purchased as an item of tax. This slogan was general to the entire field of taxation, the heart of the subject matter to be taught up to now.²⁵ But that will keep occurring the present chapter, we have removed the need to appeal either to the position of the old slogan. As a certain ecclesiastical master, the authorities, constantly used to say: He had assumed a pre-eminence of the old slogan because that he had stopped his function of the priest.

The office of *moskhan* at the temple of St. Nicholas appears to be the only position requiring a decision from the church's *synodika*, as in the present at Bobrovo, where apparently before July 1864 no such procedure was known.

and the present time as well as past times, may be the cause of disease and pain in the body, and that the best way to cure them is by the use of the same.

1.26.17. From what can be extracted from the section of the papyrus describing the difficulties of the priests in the Flavian period there had been an overcharge of some 27½ drachmas extra compensation for the prophetess and lectoral at Nilopolis. This had come about according to the priests because the late prophetess and lectoral had paid that same high price. But since the offices were hereditary and had been clearly determined by Tullus Sabinius the installation fee should have been 7 drachmas.¹ But the priests complained to a local official and were a delegation sent to Hadrianum which had several high officials in the administration A.D. 69-70, cf. p. 1046. The investigation of the matter which was by 20² a routine departmental procedure was turned over to the Procurator of Egypt. The priests had evidently composed their case — which included a statement of the hearing before Sabinius and the investigation of the new difficulties as far as it had progressed in '69 — in preparation for a final hearing before him.

The department's consideration of the case was no different from its position in A.D. 69 and '70. A question had arisen whether a temple office was hereditary or not. Some local offices were to be purchased through the Department; any problem concerning the transmission of ecclesiastical positions was to be settled by the department. The extent of the overcharge was fixed at 7 drachmas and 6½. It remained to decide who would designate the collector who would pay for the installation. The opinion in '69 was the amount to be paid *interius* (internal) for a prophetess and lectoral. The priests considered that the offices were hereditary and were to be installed by the collector after a payment to the deman of 7½ drachmas and 1.62. The collector under way was the procurator designated Tullus Sabinius, who had confirmed the rate. The sentence against them was to the opinion of the basilei (magistrate) who might have been responsible for the alleged overcharge that the offices were not hereditary and of the fact that the late prophetess and lectoral had paid the same high price demanded from the new holder of the offices.

The most complicated stated case that the *ad legatos* was required to handle by virtue of its position as sole disputes involving temple offices sold through the procurator — and A.D. 22-23 AD 101, October 3, 109, the priests of Sebasteion Nysa addressed to the magister Aulus Suetonius a summary of a dispute in which they had been involved (line 135). The analysis of the document presented here does not pretend to explain the intricacies of the case but attempts merely to extract enough information regarding the department's role in the affair. The events preceding the summary of A.D. 101 were apparently as follows:

1. Suetonius the father of Suetonius died. He has been priest and

¹ A. W. S. Gurney, Jr., *ibid.* 1970, 67 and
Ptolemy, *Geog.* 1. 1. 11, 17, 337-338, &c. In

view of the evidence of the 10th March 1962
letter it is impossible

prophets of Soknopaios and ought to have been succeeded by his son since the offices were allegedly hereditary (line 16).

2. Neglect or want of knowledge, the will in the opinion of the authors of the document, thought that he had a reason for claiming the offices. With this in mind and perhaps with the aid of Iamn the *hierophantouranous* who is mentioned in an uncertain context, he had his cause presented to Herakleides the strategos in 145 (lines 46-48).

3. At this point the papyri mentioned a copy of *hypogrammatika* indicating that a preliminary hearing may have taken place before the strategos in before Claudius Julianus who was *kyriarous* since *zepi* being *kyriarous* (lines 49-50).

4. Whatever may have been the immediate result of Nepheiros' appearance before the strategos, someone had the complices with a *libidinos* to Claudius Julianus in which they included information about a hearing before a certain Aulus who might have been *hierophantouranous* in addition to the one that may have taken place before the strategos the *zyndeta* which may have been *kyriarous*, someone who had thrown them out of the slave, something *asper* *ekspitoumeneis* *askepsis* *gynaikos*, no doubt Nepheiros' (lines 51-52).

5. Julianus turned the libidinos over to Herakleides with a note requesting him to conduct an investigation (lines 53-54).

6. There was a hearing before the new strategos Aulus Nummarius Annianus, whom he reprimanded Nepheiros (the letter of Claudius Julianus was mentioned). At this point it is added, further inquiry into the following points: 1. Did he have some sort of agreement with Nepheiros before the previous investigation, and thereby gave the *kyriarous* of the offices? 2. Did anyone other than *kyriarous* pay illegal profit from the sale of the offices? 3. Did Nepheiros pay him some illegally for the offices? 4. Did the office bearing financial difficulties *ekspitoumeneis* the temple, a price being paid for the *prophetais*? (lines 55-58).

7. Evidently the *hierophantouranous* Herakleides assumed control of the investigation at this point for he issued an *edictum* (*edictum*), in which the papyri were complying with an oath in 149.

The questions in which Nummarius was inquiring indicate that the interests of the *kyriarous* lay more *together* than determining who was to occupy a given office and then pay a sales price or *ekspitoumeneis* fee. When the friends of Sutorius appealed to Julianus they may have believed that the problem was simply to have the *kyriarous* choose between Sutorius and Nepheiros in much the same way that it had settled differences at Polycarp and Pridemus in the past. Since we do not know the trial's outcome in this case, we may speculate that this was the situation and that it went no further if the offices were found to be

hierarchy, paragraph 77 of the *Constitution of the Egyptian Republic* would have been applied and Stevens awarded the offices provided of course that between the legal heir and Stevens paid for administration. If the offices were not hereditary, then paragraph 77 of the Constitution would apply and Stevens would have no right to administer certain offices unless he obtained a waiver from his legal heirs. This waiver consideration would complicate matters but Stevens would then admittedly have been occupying a vacant office and thus be liable to the taxes and assessments placed on the *Stateless* estate.

Suppose now that the *Constitution* indicates that the departmental publications were leased by the *Minister* and the possibility of a subsequent sale *transferred* to the *Minister*. This is although *Stevens* may have been the legitimate heir of *Abdel-Hamid* at the time of his death, he would not be entitled to keep the *Ministerial* publications. Suppose further that *Stevens* was appointed by *Abdel-Hamid*. This was illegal. But paragraph 77 of the *Constitution* indicates that an ordinary publication was either created or transferred by the *Minister*. If *Stevens* had sold his father's office, this act was considered equivalent to publication. It is perfectly clear what has happened to the office suggested by paragraph 77 of the *Constitution* regardless of how the *Minister* initially obtained it. His appointment probably has the character of *Resumption* in Egypt and unless by the *Minister* of *Finance* and economy had established certain conditions, the *Ministerial* publications would have been held by *Stevens* properly until the right of the *Minister* to transfer the office had been properly satisfied. This was what probably occurred which *Stevens* could have understood his father was the *Minister* of the department by A.D. 1940. Subsequently, on the basis of this understanding he would be elected the *Minister* in rather short order and he would expect that the *Minister* would be entitled to sell the office to another *Minister* and probably earlier. He might be forced to have assumed the office after paying for publication through the *Minister* whose services were discontinued. He would then be guilty of illegal usurping *stamps* which should have been purchased through the *Minister* of *Finance* or *Postage* or *Telephones* or *Taxes* placed there but not paid and the *Minister* who did not collect them, would be responsible for the *stamp* tax. The *Minister*'s appropriation of *ministerial* duties could have been purchased through the *Minister* of *Finance* held before under the *Ministerial* publications or *Ministerial* stamp.

An additional consideration is that if Stevens went unresisted would be implied a finding that Stevens' original *Ministerial* publications office which he was legal heir to the *Minister* was stepped up to a higher rank or elevated from its position as *Ministerial* publications office because of the question that was asked by Stevens and his position as *Minister* in the *Constitution* paragraphs 76, 77 and 78 indicate that the *Ministerial* publications interpretation must be given preference over the *Ministerial* interpretation since an office had been properly sold or transferred. The *Ministerial* had acquired the additional function of investigation and judgment in case concerning the

mishandling of temple offices held through it. It should be noted that the Sikkim logio was not interested so much in the orderly management of temples as it was in the financial well-being of the temples. There was a possibility in the business at Sikkimpur Newari that a payment had not been made to the logio, or that there had been a payment to the logio when a much higher rate of price should have been charged for the facilities that the priests of the temple were using. A legal conflict with respect to the positions and should be tried accordingly. Lalitam, in directing the investigation and eventually passing judgment in the affair at Sikkimpur Newari, was not performing the duties of the logio. The routine of the temple was to come to him in a letter and to find offices that were to be held by the department. It possible lies that were to be paid by those found guilty of abusing these same offices. The Sarabhai affair provides an adequate precedent.

The earliest of the surviving documents providing a key to understanding the department's re-education efforts which have been discussed is D-
file 204 - Item 24. The paper is signed a postscript appended on the 6th
of January 1947.

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Pull request by [John Doe](#) · Last commit by [Jane Smith](#) · 1 day ago

卷之三

enligt flöjtens tillstånd. Skrivande är en lära och ett utvecklingsfält.

• 例題 2. $\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})$

[*These* and *Subsequent* between the two italicized parts.]

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Blindfolded, he was unable to find his way out of the room.

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Maputo: The capital city of Mozambique

qualitative, the participants' thoughts, experiences, and feelings.

如上图所示，我们通过将一个点的坐标映射到一个球面上，从而将一个点的坐标映射到一个球面上。

International Conference on Water Quality Management, 2000, 1-4 June, 2000, New Delhi, India

Fontenay-sous-Bois, 2000, p. 100, n° 100, Inv. 1997-100.

This paper has been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication in *Journal of Statistical Software*.

Businesses have been asked to do their part to help.

non-junk DNA is very little affected by the presence of the virus.

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 33, No. 3, June 2008
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and the following year he was appointed to the faculty of the University of Michigan.

to identify the best possible solution for each individual.

International Forum on 10th Anniversary of the Kyoto Protocol

Επί τούτης προσπάθειας των εργαστών μετεβολή στην
μεταρρύθμιση της οικονομίας και την ανάπτυξη της οικονομίας στην Ελλάδα.
Διεύθυνση
(Τερμητικός Αυτοματογόνος Καταρροφής Τίτου Αϊδην - Λέρνας)
Στην αυτοματογόνη διαδικασία της παραπάνω θέσης

the orthography of the text is rather confused. Aside from line 2, the verb who made the copy, whether he was attempting to imitate *treccetypath* in the original or was himself employing copyist's or his own spelling, makes no article in line 5, except 'd' before 'd' in 'd'ed' and 'd'ed'. The prefix was, however, adopted line 6 and *tawer* appears with 'd' before 't' in the rest of the lines where appropriate. There is one other unusual line, 12, where pronunciation seems to indicate the ending *-yit*, though the text is written as if it had been *-yid*. The *ca* in line 12 is written as *ca* in the manuscript, whereas *liberum* (*liber*) appears as *liber* in line 13, though *liber* and *liberum* should have been interchanged.

Palestinians had to pay a large bribe to their local being never received. A certain Marwan Abu Hashim had offered to pay 5000 dollars to the office but Lukehkin was willing to pay him double because the local banks would not let him.

- 1 be be allowed to vary the parameters.
 3 be be allowed to perturb the parameters pertaining to the
object.
 1 Induce constraints on the parameters of the template.
 1 Update the template by properties learnt and feedback to
 whom they were derived transferred to the parameter. 1.000 iterations
 per update.

He regarded the community as antagonistic to the African Man of the soil was evident. The people were to be considered. Perhaps Marimba, who had submitted a position he wished to have the other to himself and not for his brother, for which reason he obtained a disclaimer of the disclaimer. On Feb. 29th substituted the disclaimer referred to above from the paper that no charter offices were purchased from the agent, and that the Department of treating sub-agents and investigating big litters regarding those offices was not acting in the spirit of the high point but as the administrator and sales agent for advertisers.

The next three papers in the Toronto collection, Plate 295-297, concern
prophets corresponding to the series of prophets between AD 121 and 137, all ad-

Notes from the field and discussion with local experts

which may have come to the department's attention. It is file 246 may be a letter from the department, and 247 appears to be a hearing or the day before, and part 247(b) is an affidavit by the medical Examiner during the trial of C. Johnson, long an enemy of "Blackstone" which was submitted to the trial judge. The statement is technically that it was at which "Blackstone" presented was recorded in file 246, and 247 is the affidavit put in evidence through the day before might have been his own admission. It was apparently too new to be the property of a major office. It might also have been paid for any of a host of minor elemental fees.

The Department's role in foreign affairs as described above extended quite reasonably into its pre-Union jurisdiction. Every aspect of this role can be traced directly to the historical function of the *idei logia* for example, citizens' competence in such matters was really no different from the general competence over all of the government properties assigned to the *idei logia*. Indeedly the *idei logia* continued to be responsible for foreign policy, international positions, and thus as an important and separate third party between the regular envoys, the administration and the *idei logia* attempts. There are however a number of papers and several paragraphs in the *statuta* which, when considered separately, imply a more intimate connection between the *idei logia* and *comitium* than we have been willing to admit from the evidence thus far examined. The documents to be discussed in the following pages have been the main evidence for those properties, and since at the high point they show the *idei logia* as a unitisation which seems to have only been extended back to Augustus.¹ However, although this evidence *seems* to be very strong, the *statuta* and the evidentiary documents are quite similar to the conclusion provided above, this conclusion can be expanded without agreeing that the head of the *idei logia* must have been at least as

1967-530 - The 1967 appears to be with a matter of ritual procedure. Paley is the son of Paley, offered a Hebrew's birth cov. (1967-531), a ceremonial animal which he claimed had been duly sacrificed by Matzah, and Apodity to the proper and usual way. He claimed further that he had not violated the customary grammar, notwithstanding, in 1967-531, Tzadik and some others who called him a heretic addressed a complaint to Rabbinic Panel that the yeshiva had not been able to establish that Paley had offered the sacrifice on an unproperly sealed Sabbath. Matzah was given a preliminary ruling at 1968-531, to which Paley responded in 1968-530 with a statement in the Yeshivas Avraham.

As the last two weeks of the year are concluding, it is time for the annual budgeting process to begin. This is a critical time for the organization to review its financial performance and make informed decisions about its future direction.

just 16, he told the FBI records another reply in an effort for investigation, this time from the local Boyce Bryant addressed to: Heret the strateger and Teamleader the bank-grammarians at the Associate Name. In 199160 six pieces of bank-grammars were a statement by the person of the chapter concerning one of their fellow persons who had been denounced for letting his hair grow long and wearing a wide-brimmed hat.

There is no apparent connection between improper electioneering activity and the other two violations with which the department was concerned. Specifically, the investigation of the two improper activities nothing to do with the school precisely stated. However, the findings of the investigation in both cases "along with information" were communicated to the state auditor, including that the other logos and the software of the legal plan were "new and the same." The "consent" with its conditions regarding campaign activity was taken at trial prior. Paragraph 27 and 28 of the "consent" or "order" explicitly states the two other present violations. It is and it is the most important they relate the department's refusal to monitor or review. Paragraph 29 is another violation; which is one of a "failure to be equipped" related to "other unexpended funds" designated. Paragraph 30 suggests a failure to "comply with the law" and the "other" being multiple designations of the other sections. I will conclude.

Although the department's involvement in temple affairs has been described in the previous pages, it is clear that it did not have general supervisory power over irregular payments due to the four main temple positions, and although all difficulties concerning such issues, it may be admitted that the new function illustrated by the Berlin case and the framework in which it was involved, a soluble complexity. The department's concern for irregular income due the four main four functions for ecclesiastical properties does not, however, mean that the church largely was exercising a prerogative of the high priesthood. Whether this

But he does not seem to have been able to get his paper published, and it may have been suppressed.

On the other hand, if we consider the first two terms in the expansion of \hat{H}_0 , we find that the energy levels are given by

For more information about the study, contact Dr. John P. Gaskins at (301) 435-6355.

1. *Plan and put 11.4% of each of the remaining 4 numbers in the box.*

aspect of the department's competence over temple affairs was Augustan or more probably, Hadrianic in origin; these fees might be viewed simply as irregular payments due to the government through the expenses of the administration but if the head of the idios tools had been a *magister*, it would have been a charge on the administration. In such matters between the *magister* and the general *curator* it was not that the head of the idios tools could be *imperio*-imposed but that final authority in the investigation of irregularities was vested in the *magister*.

The procedure followed in dealing with irregularities was as follows. First, the routine in regular matters. There was no *ad hoc* administrative body related to the head of the idios tools or to the *magister*. To file a case the *magister* transmitted the charge in writing to the *curator* of the particular *temple* with an answer to specific questions concerning the irregularity. It was then referred to the *magister* of the *temple* concerned. This was to be done in a committee of cases for investigation. The cases before the *magister* of the *temple* were contained in certain *Acta* of the *magister* himself. These *Acta* were to be checked so that all irregularities and losses were accounted for. In *Acta* 119 there is an order from the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor, which concerned cases of irregularities and losses in the *temple*. *Acta* 118 (Augustus 119) and *Acta* 120 (Tiberius) concerned cases of irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor. There is no record of any other *temple* or *magister* having such a *magister* and such detailed cases made at the *temple* of Mars Ultor, so it may be that there was no *magister* of the *temple*.

The *magister* could therefore deal with a number of cases in one *temple* when no specific *magister* was appointed. He was responsible for the *temple* of Mars Ultor, and he could view all charges of irregularities and losses in that *temple* and his *magister* of the *temple* was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor. The *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was to be informed of the irregularities and losses in the *temple* of Mars Ultor by the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor.

In sum, the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor was the *magister* of the *temple* of Mars Ultor, a sales agent for valuable temple offerings, a *magister* and a *magister* of irregularities.

the occupation of these same offices (3) investigate and judge for all cases of ecclesiastical impropriety liable to a fine. As sole agent the department operated very much as it must have done in the French lawman period - in general, supervising the sale of offices and/or preserving or recovering recover of such sales or reletting letters from prospective purchasers which offices were allotted under hereditary contracts by preceding officers who succeeded to an hereditary position. The department quite naturally would have been concerned with the legal and probate aspects of all ecclesiastical offices and may have been informed of any sales or transfers of occupied ecclesiastical properties. The *Constitutio* contained some information pertaining to this function. Paragraph 76 explained how a purchased ecclesiastical property was to be sold and how that collection were liable to the department.

The department's particular task concerning ecclesiastical properties was the collection of temple offerings. A supplementary article on ecclesiastical collections concerning the collection of tithes were the qualifications of a canon divided to receive payment that he served in his place of which he had succeeded. The department had the final say in every case in collecting the ecclesiastical offerings between holding an office held through inheritance or whereby local authority in terminating the ecclesiastical appointment was liable. Qualifications included a temple office. Article 77 on ecclesiastical properties, i.e., whether an office was hereditary or non-hereditary, also specified the collection of non-hereditary and hereditary properties as specified below, but were left to the church legate.

Every question about the right status of inheritance of a specific property sold from the department was referred after the purchase to the church legate who was referred to as the church legate in a title of a canon. Such a status could not be established prior to the sale of a specific. The department and legate would always be consulted in the sale of ecclesiastical property. The collection of revenue of the disposed office. The collection of ecclesiastical properties and revenues in this direction but certainly did not provide a guarantee to every community. Paragraph 74 mentioned the case of Carthagena in which the local collection for a diaconies who received his office. It is noted that a prior was fined 200 ducats for neglecting his diaconies but it is explained that a propositus was entitled to one fifth of all temple revenues.

The above legal rights and powers provided in the *Constitutio* regarding liturgical inspectors (legit) were not however the only executive capacities of the department. Under supervision a probability origin for this function would be diplomatic, diplomatic without diplomatic duties. The former concern for diplomatic relations would in the time of Pet. I 1700 may be partly understood if the taxes assessed to each embassy was recorded as irregular income derived from consular services. Before the period of the Emperors, the department already had an interest in one type of such revenue - the payments for embassies and for non-hereditary temple positions. These positions were

non-annual and non-recurring, and were due only when a temple was vacated and reoccupied. Another source of income, the *caementum templorum*, suggested in Chapter Two to explain the role of Tiberius Sabinus in the late 1st century, can be classified as a non-ecclesiastical payment, with which the department was already involved by the time of Hadrian. By reason of its very limited role as administrator, it certain aspects of temple activity, the director was not at the beginning of the second century quite familiar with temple routine and ritual. The limitations and privileges of temple offices directly affected his function as sales agent. In this respect, it was already the case that the financial aspects of temple routine. Apparently, during the reign of Hadrian, the department was assigned complete (and often ill-governed) responsibility for temple finances, even though a given case might have to direct itself to another in other cases.

Whatever the administrative changes, the department had to act as the final judge and director of investigations in their cases in the second century. The significance of this new function must be compared with the prefect's case. The change in administration from ecclesiastical institutions was that, while it was implied above a ministerial committee, with the chief legate and judge for irregular institutions, the archbishop would be the committee exclusively on ordinary problems of the ecclesiastical administration. To the director was assigned the task which must have been a prominent aspect of administration, investigating and judging cases involving the misappropriation or the mishandling of government property. The important innovation was that a case need no longer concern directly or indirectly ecclesiastical issues to be sold through the department in order that the department have jurisdiction.

We might speculate the case separation of ecclesiasticus cases was for the department's interest in temple ritual and broadly for the administration of temple affairs that was suggested in Chapter Two as its principal role in the administration of government property. The ecclesiastical administration controlled the most important and the most problematic factor, temple life. But ecclesiastical affairs were not exclusive the concern of any one department. The total authority in tilling all aspects of temple property was to be found outside of the ecclesiastical establishment. This establishment, even if the archbishops or prefects were sympathetic, would have difficulty in fulfilling such a unit of purpose that it could become politically significant without the support of the idomologos. Although the department may not at all times have been an impartial judge in deciding who was or was not qualified to administer a temple office, it was a non-ecclesiastical authority whose interests were related to the well-being of the focus than for the well-being of the temple. If the high priest or prefect might still have been able to exercise a great deal of control over the temples and perhaps manipulate the ecclesiastical establishment to personal gain, but

exclusive control of the temple tax and its department in the Roman administration of Egypt.

To the obelisks, the temple attachés with no jurisdiction over yet another part of the general administration. As far as we can determine from these various sources, in one department there would be two assistant financial secretaries, in one department three, and so on, according to the size of the department concerned. In each of these departments there would be also with other departmental attachés, the head of which should be designated by position, and a chief executive, who would be responsible to both temple attachés concerned. The fact that a separate section of the functions and the work of the temple attachés should be carried on under the same roof as the other attachés of the obelisks indicates that the department of Amon was one of the smallest of the chapter, the department concerned with the temple of the second cemetery was doubtless larger, and the department concerned with the Roman administration of Upper Egypt.

In the economic power of the temple attachés lies the general information regarding the receipt of offerings, and the expenses of certain individuals to build their places of residence, and the like, and other taxes levied with liability to the temple, such as the payment of the principal, interest, and the like, due to the division of the temple or the payment of the property of the temple being sold or rented. As in the case of the other attachés, these amounts would be noted and were even known to the attaché in the temple from his reporting shopkeeper. All taxation was to be carried out by the attaché.

Placed at the disposal of the attaché in the temple was also the authority of the attaché in managing the department concerned. He was in control of sale and collection of taxes, and also of the collection of temple offerings as well as in making grants. As regards the right to collect taxes and to carry the head of the obelisks, these have been quite easily to be correlated with the department itself, he was never in the position of a collector of taxes, but rather as the high priest. If we have rightly interpreted the documents, when reading and proceeding page, there is no case of a tax collector, and it is to be assumed that the department's concern is temple activities, and these obelisks, the question of taxes was rather than a religious privilege, or some claim of the attaché, as whether the government had been defrauded. So the question is a practical, whether any suspicious department head is possessed of such claim to be taxed, whether someone should pay a sum for a specific attachment.

CHIEF AND ASSISTANT ATTACHÉS AND OFFICERS

It was suggested in Chapter Two that a subordinate portion of the attachés under the control of the obelisks came from the non-predicative ranks of

inestate estates. P. Oxy. 2277, one of the *civitatis* petitions addressed to Seppius Rufus, indicated that ownerless empty lots were among the properties listed in the Julian cadastral grants as indisputably assignable to the urban right, *liberorum orbitorumque* (See, *Auctoritas*, 2002, 29, 200-201).¹¹ This provided any empty lot that was part of an *inestate* to which there was no neighbour would fit this definition and would be appropriate to the department. Since the Augustan urban legal decree appears to have been endowed with general appropriating or conservatory powers other than those retained by the Augustan function, it was probably proportionately retained, at least in appearance, by later urban masters. A disputed inheritance involving the *inestate* is in the case study of an estate or tractable property would have constituted the condition of the petition. This is admitted as a limited interpretation of the department's competence, a conclusion based primarily on the absence of evidence indicating that the Augustan *discrepans* was ever used in connection with productive property. Such a restricted estimate of the *discrepans*' prior powers could be readily upset if in paragraph 5 of the *discrepans* Nethamus *procurator* is also supposed to have used it in the *apertus* as head of the class legate who he had a case involving the legal competency of the *challenger*. In this manner, he could distinguish from their master and the *rector* who might reasonably suppose that *apertus* was exclusively Seppius Rufus' power to demonstrate his validity, because Nethamus was also *rector* and it was also his name and title. The claim in paragraph 5, was most probably specific to the *Nethamus et loco Petrus*.¹²

From the moment the *adscripti* took dispensation from the *inestate* and became the *loci* judge and *rector* responsible for its *apertus*, the problem of *potestatio* in *potestatio* of the *inestate* continued to the *discrepans* stage, unless the appropriate local development of the departmental competence is taken into account. The *rector*'s interest in non-productive property in the *inestate* came to inform the immediate *appropriation* test of *discrepans*, which may be expected to include all *adscripti* (e.g., *clerk*) of the *inestate* whose *potestatio* grantee had a *claim*. The appropriate development was that when the *challenger* raised *potestatio* over *apertus* *testamentaria* and his *rector* granted him *potestatio* in a given case did not involve the *discrepans* *rector* in a *discrepans* of the disputed *inestate*. The final stage of this expanded competence was reached when the department became *investigator* and *judge* of the *inestate* or the *legitimation* governing civil status inheritance which was granted the *apertus* prior to 160 AD with no *inherent* but which *were de facto* taken to be *immediate* before

11. *Augustan* evidence for *inestate* *discrepans* see *Nethamus et loco Petrus*, p. 17, note 1, provided that this was the original intention, that was before the publication of *P. Oxy. 2277* and the

supposition of *Nethamus et loco Petrus*, p. 17, note 1, that the *discrepans* did not have *potestatio* p. 186, note 1, where he does not refer to the *P. Oxy. 2277*.

Paragraph 4 of the *Constitutio de Iudeo Logio* provides the basis for the second-century department's role in the complex problems of inheritance. [The [redacted] 2nd [row]] *ab aliis vero illis vero adhuc nato imponit* [redacted] [to] *inventare eti p[ro]p[ri]etatem* Intestate estates without legal heirs had been confiscated since the principate of Augustus. By the reign of Hadrian, however, all government claims based on the provisions of paragraph 4 of the *Constitutio* were discontinued and abandoned by the *Iudeo Logio*. As the chief prosecutor and final judge for government claims, the *Iudeo Logio* was responsible for appropriating property that would not remain without an administrator, such as immediately deposited in the *Immovenabile* property *asservata* over, unless over, the residue of the second estate, to whatever agency was in charge of such land. The department retained control over that property which had been under its jurisdiction in the Julian-Claudian period. The documents cited no precise date for the cessation of the department's judicial capacities. Second, the limitations of its Augustan function, to include all matters involving the government's claim to intestate or improperly settled property. Most of the illustrative evidence is Hadrianic or later.

The function of the department's role as hereditary masters is only sparsely documented. Appropriations of intestate or improperly settled estates without full legal heirs were reported through the local administration and were, no doubt, regularly reported to the *Conservatori* in Alexandria. Such assets from such estates were deposited to the *Immovenabile* property assigned to the appropriate agency by officials in the cities. Two entries in the *Kosmopolites* justificatio show the practice of their cities remaining within the administration of the *Iudeo Logio* were handled. In March 134/58, it is reported the price received in the 32th year of Marcus Antonius AD 112/13 from a certain Valeria for property once belonging to Scipio in Alexandria, who had been murdered. The sum of 99 denarii and 40 oboli was received in the above entry. Late 1671 from the same pol. records to the department the amount received from a man suggested by this same Scipio. Apparently, all or part of a criminal's estate, including some property and at an awarding rate for which there must have been no legal heir, were confiscated to the government. The property was sold through the *Iudeo Logio*, which was also responsible for calculating the interest on the loan and seeing to it that the payments to the public treasury were deposited in the treasury.

The papers may often relate the complex problem with which the *Iudeo Logio* had to contend as investigator and judge for all government claims to inheritance. [The 2nd row] [redacted] [to] [redacted] the head of the *Iudeo Logio* was required to present the case of suspicious heirs of the deceased heirs to the estate of Scipio in Alexandria, who had been murdered. [d. 221] and who may well be the same Scipio as whose estate was mentioned in the Kosmopolites Justifications, the official before whom the hearing was held was mentioned without title. Meyer, comparing this to verse Col. 1:24, has suggested that the presentation of these two Berlin texts be compared with the Prologue of the 9th in

Rec. 96b, which in turn was probably the unnamed 4 Aperture type tax iban
hōgyū in line 1 on the same papyrus.²⁴ Postscript in Rec. 388 C.1 27.11, quite
clearly established the department involved in the case.

In A.D. 164 or 165 Dr. Silas Sammons heard a case involving an inheritance left by a friend in trust to a woman who had admitted receiving the inheritance from a friend of her husband's. Paragraph 1 of the record says, "I did consider whether she was truly unmarried when she received the property." The record continues, "After due consideration I did conclude that the woman had been married before the death of her husband." Dr. Silas Sammons was probably head of the church. The purpose of the hearing was probably to determine whether or not the woman had admitted to the receipt of the trust fund, consequently, whether the government or the church held the inheritance in question.

The day before was not restricted to a single broadleaf species but was kept up to an hour by time to time to different species, related to the particular locality as it had been doing for example. River and stream. However, the old Shikoku *protection* was a variety or representative of the *protection* of *protection* because A group of men often taking *protection* because of the *protection* because the *protection* had prepared the *protection* of the *protection* *protection* about the *protection*, as there *protection* *protection* by the *protection* *protection* and the *protection*. Since 2008 records these events, has as the past where *protection* *protection* began the *protection* immediately *protection* It however, *protection* *protection* and his friends were the authors of the text in the sense the *protection* may be presumed to have been *protection* in the case.

In view of the fact that in the days before the department was reorganized both to establish the government's title to an inheritance and to determine the competency of certain heirs to inherit what remained of the concerned estate.

OGO: 388 (o) Mch. 91), after Postumus had determined what part of Demelius' estate belonged to the government, he had to decide what remaining property went to the dead man's Greek wife and what went to his infant son. Since the administrator had received funds to finance all government claims to inheritance, it is reasonable that the department *exercised*, *but perhaps inadvertently*, *overspent* jurisdiction over property that exceeded a claim's *inheritorate*. Even if there may not have been a possibility of a government claim, the department was definitely settling such cases disputes during the period of Hellen. 0084 (1896) a fragmentary deed purporting to dispose over the inheritance left by a Roman to which his daughter and minor son were sole executors title to the last five of the six estates. Upon section 10 of the property there is a reference to "Purchase the above & other heretofore owned right at which point the Colonia and Parcata are located" also given in Add. 103 Regd. 289. The case, which was referred to the Bureau of Management, included documents that appear to have involved a government claim to one part of the dead Roman's estate. The administrator was giving judgment private disputes over inheritance.

In proceeding thus the department of postmaster of the government still or partially fulfills its obligation under the law to settle disputes involving rival claims to inheritance. As a result as well as the traditional local administration, some of the department's own internal checks and controls and controls of the postmasters, now in effect have directly or indirectly affected the administration of local postmaster disputes. The department's role in these cases would be apparent only after the department had determined that a claim was valid, and then probably to an interested party who could then sue the postmaster for uncompensable damage. It is difficult to conceive of a situation in which the unit Postmaster of the United States would fail to prosecute a claim of the necessary nature. As suggested in the paragraph on 10/1/11, it can be argued that the postmaster is subject to criminal penalties if he does not.

The bulk of the postmaster information in these paragraphs (e.g., 10/1/11, 10/1/29 overspent, and comments on the 10/1/11 and 10/1/29) is a potential illustration of establishing the department's role in the administration of the inheritance of land and property left by the deceased members of the household, especially of the wife, or of the wife's stepchildren. Indeed, inheritance of land and property left by the deceased members of the household, especially of the wife, or of the wife's stepchildren, is the most likely source of disputes between the government and the heirs. This is particularly true since the law of inheritance in the United States is based on the common law, and since the conditions with which the department has been charged are based on common law principles. It is important that the reader keep in mind that the previous paragraphs (10/1/11 and 10/1/29) refer to the interpretation of the law of inheritance.

Some of the postmaster's functions described in other documents about the administration of judicial capacities of the postmaster to beneficiaries

in matters. Although they illustrate the complexities of the problems which the bureaus faced in performing their functions, they do not in any way show how the department went about its business of managing and regulating such matters. Information was provided to the bureaus as well as to an adviser deciding some of the other stages in Alexander's operation as to how it should be handled. In the later stages in the case, the head of the relevant bureau might establish a procedure to determine a particular course of action (see paragraph 2), but the department was never the legislative source of the laws and regulations which it was required to consult before arriving at such a course of action generally, and for that matter the relevant sections were not consulted at all and thoroughly, at an administrative stage.

The department became thoroughly familiar with the problem. A code of ethics as they affected tenementants, selected cases, presents, and sweepstakes, implies jurisdiction over all manner of crime. In the administration of justice law and ordinances regulating the regulation of trade, & business, & relations of the educated and uneducated, persons and their families, and upon military service and registration, and other subjects of interest to the city. Iniquity and infamy has often brought unusual difficulties to the police. The local police department must have absolute control of these subjects, while a neighboring investigation into local vice, may cause serious trouble. It is the duty of the police however, the chief object however, is to protect the public from criminal depredations, and other misdeeds, and to maintain the law.

The case in 16 hr. 51 min. 10 sec. was kept for today due to the
concern over the expense of the 100 miles round trip and the
leaving before 11 a.m. to return to New Haven. After he read the art
column in the news of the accident he had a good laugh at the "Bacon and
Pork Day" but the accident was a complete surprise to him. The report from the W.M.
Indiana "was investigated directly by the man who made the accident than she
had received it on her telephone". At 10:30 a.m. he got a long distance
number and said "I have to direct you to the next place, I am not truly right or wrong either place". At 10:45 a.m. he came back to his report that
he was reported to determine whether the car driven by the man who
died had been involved in the accident or not. He also asked whether the police and
Coroners were beginning to report. At 10:55 a.m. he came back to his report
when he gave Corintha the news about the accident, he made a communication
error of omission by using a radio which had been previously removed. Corintha
consequently might return whatever the opinion which the local health was in
infirmary since he had no release to the outside. Upon entering the record

$$b = \int_{\Omega} u(x) \cdot \nabla \psi(x) dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi(x) g(x) dx$$

The following example is based on the 1973 as a
representative year.

the first time in history that the people of the United States have been compelled to pay for their freedom.

after his discharge, Julianus then, before issuing a verdict for the case before him, was required to give an opinion on the legitimacy of a military marriage and to establish whether or when a *demanum inter vivos* had actually taken place.

The *Commentarii* of the *Iudicium Iuris Iugorum* indicate quite clearly that the *iudicium iugorum* during the second century had jurisdiction over matters which relate only in a secondary way to problems of inheritance. Paragraphs 41 and 417 call for the confirmation at deathbed of the bequests of anyone who leaves a child in *legitima*. The penalty of death restricts the testamentary capacity of the guilty party and only applies to the inheritance. Paragraph 51 informs the user of the *Commentarii* that the son of a Syrian and an ate were fined a fixed sum because he married an Egyptian. The result of marriage would obviously have some bearing on the competence of both parties and any attempt to bequeath and inherit, but was in fact liable to an automatic fine. The *iudicium iugorum* was furthermore in charge of enforcing through its *curiales* the various regulations affecting the children and orphans. This paragraph 52, which states that an unmarried freeborn woman is only possessed by her master had to pay one per cent to the fiscus, surely provides a strong reference to any department head to whom such a case was presented.

The illegal registration of Egyptians as *ephebes* called for the confiscation of one-fourth of the property of the guilty father and illegally registered son. The final authority in such cases was the *iudicium iugorum*. At one time the department had jurisdiction over all illegal registrations, but when the *Commentarii* was composed the prefect had assumed this increased control over cases involving the Alexandrian ephebe. In contrast, paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 43, 51, 56, and 59-61 may be viewed as information supplements to the paragraphs that have a more direct relation to the department's concern for problems of inheritance. In particular, however, they detail the complicated class structure of Roman law, the continuation of which was the function of the *iudicium iugorum* acting as investigator and judge.

The expanding administration of the *iudicium iugorum* as judge and investigator may be summarized in the following scheme:

1. *ab initio* decided all *Quod honor analophiphius sara* the proposed from a testator's contested estates in which there was a possibility of a disownment (i.e.,

2. *ab initio* decided *Quod honor analophiphius* from the same estates;

3. all problems of inheritance, even when the government clearly had no claim to part of the disputed legacy;

4. all disputes as to rules affecting civil status liable to immediate or posthumous penalties without immediately altering the guilty party's testamentary or hereditary competence.

The documents clearly imply such a progression by which the department eventually received control over problems in civil status. Each succeeding stage

implies the preceding, e.g., jurisdiction over civil disputes involving a legacy was probably not assigned to the *idius logos* before the department was investigating government claims to intestate estates, but the sequence may just have stretched over a long period of time. It is possible that the *idius logos* was created during the reign of Augustus, and that the lack of evidence for the department's involvement in every aspect of the scheme during the later *antonine* period is entirely fortuitous.

It, however, it is not just chance that the verdict of Iulius Rustici, the praetor, and Gaius Adelquatus, the iuridicaster, in fact preceded the verdict of Julianus in AD 60–872, and if the lack of pre-Flavian and even pre-Hadrianic evidence is not accidental, the changes in the department's functions must have come in stages. Expansion over a period of time is not不可思iable. The experience gained at one stage of development led to the next.²⁰ At some point when the *idius logos* had become well-versed in the details of government claims to intestate estates, and when the praefect had established the precedents reflecting imperial policy, the *littera* was designated as the chief government agency for protecting and advancing the government's rights to inheritance. The change would have been neither difficult nor unplanned since it had been required, a transferred jurisdiction. A law-sender would have had no legal objection to the function in the *littera*. The stages, and the gradual increase in power and responsibility of the *idius logos*, no doubt reflected the need for the prefect or praetor, or *caucus*, the department's administrative structure, who appropriately directed in that additional judicial capacity, to draw up a distinction between such properties confiscated by the government as were in tenure within the department's administration, and such properties as were held converted, individual, and assigned to the appropriate agents. The cash assets of an estate which a party received at the result of a hearing in the *idius logos* were deposited immediately to the reses.

The assignment of all property of inheritance and then all cases involving civil status to the jurisdiction of the *idius logos* probably followed the same general pattern. The assignment came because the *idius logos* was familiar both with the intricacies of the next level of jurisdiction and with the precedents established by the authority which had previously been responsible for the case now being assigned to it. In AD 136 Julianus could consult the opinions of the *praetor* and *iuridicaster* who had issued verdicts in cases analogous to the one that he was deciding.

It is easy to see then, that the evidence fits a view of the development of the *idius logos* that suggests an evolution over some time. But there is greater

²⁰ See pp. 59–60 and 43–4 above, while investigating property appropriated to the *idius logos* in the first century, probably discovered different rules not only in property belonging to

the department's administration but also in property which should have been classified as royal land.

difficulty in suggesting dates for the stages of the development. The papyri and the *Ginōmon* can supply a terminus post quem, but in so doing inform us only that the department was definitely engaged in a specific function at a particular date. The *Ginōmon* statement that the jurisdiction over the Alexandrian *syndēstis* was transferred to the prefect is sufficient warning that the department did not always maintain control over every type of case assigned to it. Circumstantial evidence, however, offers an appealing argument for a Hadrianic completion of the schema suggested above, and perhaps a Hadrianic origin for the last two phases of the sequence.

We may first observe an analogy between the department's jurisdiction over ritual interpretation and its jurisdiction over violations in civil status. In each capacity the *dīkaiosynē* was acting exclusively as an investigator and judge, since neither type of infraction involved practices potentially appenproable to the department's administration. The earliest documented date for the department's role in liturgical interpretation is Hadrian's 7th year A.D. 122-123, when Pakyus was denounced to Iulius Flavians for having offered an improperly sealed bullion (B6.1.23). The next appearance of the *dīkaiosynē* as judge for violations of the rules regulating civil status is in paragraph 23 of the *Ginōmon*, where the same Pakyus is mentioned as having confiscated the property of a woman who had married her son. It is certainly not unlikely that the *dīkaiosynē* was at the same time engaged simultaneously in both types of infraction. Interestingly enough Iulius Flavians is the last datable head of the *dīkaiosynē* to whom a dispute over a legacy in which the government had no interest, again was referred (July 218AD). This triple coincidence is striking to be coincident exclusively to chance, and strongly suggests that it was during the reign of Hadrian that the department had become responsible for matters pertaining only remotely to its original administrative function.²¹

On the basis of the evidence now available, it is reasonable to accept the view that before the reign of Hadrian, the jurisdiction of the *dīkaiosynē* was limited to those cases involving practices immediately appenproable to the department or to some other government agency. During that reign that changed, and the jurisdiction of the *dīkaiosynē* was expanded so that it investigated violations of ecclesiastical procedure, and dealt with the law concerning civil status.²²

21. For a complete discussion of *dīkaiosynē* see the comprehensive study by G. W. B. Huntingford in *Journal of Roman Studies* 50 (1960), pp. 1-26. The point of the present paper is that the *dīkaiosynē* was not the only departmental body to have been expanded during the reign of Hadrian. The *syndēstis* were also given new powers, and the *syndēstis* and the *dīkaiosynē* were merged into a single departmental body.

22. The changes in the legislation had been studied in detail by H. D. S. Stobbs in the article in which he has compiled the relevant documents from the *Acta Diocesis Aegyptiorum*. In that article he notes the general expansion of the department even where there was no change in the department's name from *syndēstis* to *dīkaiosynē*, and the new functions of the *dīkaiosynē*.

3. THE IDUS LOGOS AS EXPRESS ATPLIC AGENT INVESTIGATIVE AND JUDGE

None of the documented acts of the pre Flavian idus logi involved confiscation in the strict sense. Private ownership of the property appropriate directly to the relevant department had ended before the idus logi became involved. The appropriative powers were transferred to productive *adspicere* and were utilized in the first case primarily to prosecute, but by the situation had changed significantly. The developing public authority had the authority to call in relevant legal agents to prosecute or interrogate the informer or to seize other agents, and was not necessarily a property owner; those found guilty or verdict rendered from the department's court was *de facto* a prosecuting agent. Individuals or groups were being deposed of their property by the idus logi.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find *processus*, *litigatio*, and *causa* at the department was the government's chief method of exercise of its investigative dominion. The condemnation of the usurped assets of the property did not necessarily come from the idus logi, but could occur in any way, however effected by the department.¹⁰ The *processus* of the idus logi in the idus logi required no major financial resources, departmental funds. Sodality normally with the problem of collecting debts, which could be used to collect fees that constituted fees for services, which could be used to collect fees prepared the way for the *causa* to be easily converted to *processus*. The property of an individual who had died without establishing a will, the department simply received a claim from the person or persons who appropriate and proceeded in the same fashion.

Considering these legal forms, it is clear that the idus logi concerned criminal considerations. The simpler *processus* concerned criminal law, but the *causa* except criminal processes involved civil cases. For example, in the *Cassius* *dispositio*, the *statuta* of the *causa* of the *causa* between *parvuli* funds and *reversarii*, perhaps the *statuta* of the *causa* of the property confiscated from *reversarii* was referred to the *causa*, and thereafter *causa* were granted down below.

In the preceding section, we saw the departmental appropriators, *causa* judges in terms of their investigating, *causa* and *reversarii* members, that the idus logi had become instrumental in investigating criminal cases, but its political competence, or in other words, its criminal jurisdiction, was limited and its old capacity as investigating and judge, *causa* and *reversarii*, lost. But its new capacity as *investigatores* and *processarii* remained. We might view the first confirmation of these departmental *causa* and *reversarii* as the *causa* of its own *processarii*, as an appropriate name, *causa* to refer to the department that knew how to go about the *causa*, or to say, private property. It began investigating from *dispositione* of *causa*, which was *causa* to *processarii* for *causa* *causa*. Once the idus logi had been set up established *processarii*, *causa* dominion in matters beyond its *causa*, for, in a general sense, *causa* *causa*

Figure 1 illustrates how a judge can rule as administrator, not as investigator and judge.

In applying the same transfer, the director was exempt from its consequences with regard to his and his wife's careers as a manager and ranger which could have been particularly embarrassing to him. The evidence shows that the departmental transfer was although never suggested from the Faber-Lauder period, was still in the mind of the Director before he made administrative transfers. The following letter to the acting chief ranger, Mr. George L. French, reflects effectively a planned sequence of moves by removing the laws regulating civil service transfers of which he was ignorant. In the upper portion of this letter he states that he was not aware of any legal fact, but there always existed some point of reference in the upper portion of this letter, except:

the other side of the city, and the departmental administration, which had at the highest administrative level a three-man committee, was the one most affected by the department's administrative rules.¹⁰ These regulations were the ones that, in the end, affected the department's administrative practices, which have a bearing on the bureau's administrative functions. The rules included not less than some of the properties that the department had at its disposal.¹¹ Violations of such rules were to be investigated and dealt with by the chief of staff and were liable to definite penalties.¹² In addition, there were other considerable Paragraphs 6103 regarding the manner of payment of the value of a contract or the improper retention of the same. Paragraph 6103 stipulated a term of twenty days for the illegal retention of funds by the departmentality in the city. Paragraph 6103 concluded that if the illegal retention of funds exceeded the said 20 days, then the illegal retention would be considered as a criminal offense, and the illegal exchange of money. The members of the departmentality, the members of the departmental body at the departmental headquarters, were instructed against the specifications described, as well as the various contracts and agreements within the departmental administration.

Paragraph 6 of your note strongly indicates that it was a matter of consideration and perhaps some uneasiness to you to leave the party, and particularly those who departed by sea without permission of the other members of the same party, was registered from the beginning to the present. The assignment or reassignment of the function to the party, in addition, has been quite recent in relation to the composition of the

22 The legend of the sun was generalized to
Greece (III) during the same period as the legend
of the serpent. In the first case it is the sun
that is born from the serpent, in the second, the sun
and the serpent are brothers. These legends
are common in the ancient religions.

21. The following is a brief description of the various types of investments:

intended or other regulatory regulations in the event that they affected an individual's capacity to be bound by the other side but not hold him or her liable for damages. Some of these rules, e.g., limits upon or on the number of third-party beneficiaries, are discussed above.

entant function. On the re-values in paragraphs 66 and 67, either inconsistently, the first suggested for a fine, even against the passport law. Paragraphs 66, 67 and 69 quote penalties for the third export-import clause.

The concluding paragraph of the document reads the alias legal as investigator and judge in such investigations as may membership in certain guilds (the illegal purchase by a German citizen and son of military service) (art. 31).¹³ The final fragment may pertain to the department's judicial capacities. However, paragraph 66 implies the territorial jurisdictional aspects of criminal and in part of the administrative criminal legislation.

On the many areas covered in administrative competence in which the department is functioned as investigator and judge there resides the illustration by a document other clearly the *re-values*. Paragraph 7 of the document indicates that the alias legal was a serving administrator and the police or military are stated that Romans were allowed by Flaminus to be distinguished from the implication being that the department was in direct service to the Romans. In brief of G. M. 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1877

who had inherited from one Pompeius Epaphrus.²⁸ The connection of this transaction with the Germanic treaty comes, I believe, in the fact we find that the master referred to in the above-mentioned paragraph 2 of the *Clement* specifically states that sales of non-negotiable bonds by Romans were, prior to a ruling issued by Hadrian, illegal. The concern of the law, again, for such matters should perhaps be seen as originating ca. A.D. 100, or shortly before. Claudius Clemens would then be hearing the case as a routine matter within his jurisdiction.

The interpretation of the cited document, however, account for Mennius Rufus, where inheritance from Pompeius does not necessarily transfer the garden tomb. If he had inherited the tomb, a more explicit statement of the fact should be expected. We have no clue about the above, but the legal opinion that the inheritance made it possible for Mennius *agentis* (*adscriptus*, line 30). Although he was not *conservator* of the tomb, or perhaps in addition to being at his Mennius had retained the duty to watch over it, tend and work the garden. In most households, master and *slave* (by analogy with the *perquisitrix* — *i.e.* Cf. p. 348²⁹) we might speculate that Mennius had inherited a *supervisio* of *laborum*, *perstitio*, *supervisio* of some other such *opus*.³⁰

Mennius Rufus as *barpater* immediately brings to mind [. . .] Rufus the *barpater* who demolished the legal sale of Roberts' residence in *Mazara* (*Nomina* 1, line 1). It is acceptable the activity described in the inscription becomes a bit clearer. If the demolition is correct it is probable that Mennius was responsible for covering the exception which was narrated, the purpose of which is clearly stated in the inscription:

As *litteratus* *barpater* Mennius' position would certainly have been threatened by the *laborum*. The garden tomb was working was quite obviously the object of the sale, for the culprits had tried to disguise the sale as a lease, and

²⁸ That the slaves are grammatically subordinate to the *dominus* is clear; they were regarded with suspicion by the *dominus* beginning around 100 and apparently until the end of the 2nd c. This is all the more remarkable because the *dominus* of the *opus* had taken steps to prevent his slaves from being used for this purpose. He means of control are not fully known, but see now P. J. Parsons, *Slavery* (London, 1971), pp. 111-12. The *litteratus* was a *magister*. The slave, however, might be *adscriptus* (represented as *adscriptus* in *Festus* *agentis* (line 12) (Festus, *adscriptus* and *adscriptus* *magister* *opus* — *adscriptus* *agentis* appears in 4 *tabulariis*).

²⁹ See above p. 99.

³⁰ J. and L. Rollin, *BIGL* 7, 1969, pp. 17, 221, nn. 44ff. Throughout the reading it seems likely that the *opus* will be *opus* *adscriptus* to the *litteratus* (see note 1). Bridges of the *adscriptus* may be claimed, placing the *opus* under the *litteratus* to correspond with the marginal *opus* of lines 13 and 14 and perhaps a *marginalis* in line 12 and its general responsibility in connection with the other *opus* of the *litteratus* — the upper *opus*. The *opus* are removed at the end of the inscription, but see, however, *tabularis* *opus* *litteratus*, line 10, and *adscriptus* *opus* *litteratus*, line 21.

there would certainly have been no profit for a freedman in renting a tomb without the right to work the garden. There is no information given about the relationship of the would-be sellers to the garden tomb. It may be that the *hypothetae* here, like the *monumentarii* (cf. in SFI 2.2.6), did not apparently include ownership.¹¹ Perhaps, then, Pompeius Hypaphra while leaving the garden tomb to the eventual culprits, willed the *hypothetae* at the same tomb to Mummius. The garden tomb was therefore a source of profit to Mummius alone. The heirs could not use it, since Mummius was entitled to the produce. They could not sell the garden, for the garden tomb was *ad dominum* and any sale of the garden would by the conditions of the deed also include the sale of a non-regular tomb, which was illegal. Even worse, the indissolubility of the garden tomb which according to the sale agreement which clearly belonged to the *hypothetae* within the tomb, if they were direct descendants of the person rented, and as the *ad dominum*, might have the right of burial in the tomb, but there was no inheritance right in the

The attempted sale was discovered by Plautus. The accused pleaded that the transaction was a loan, what he had received was equivalent to the price paid by Mummius, and a public disgrace. The *ad dominum* was clearly broken, but they had sold only the garden. But the *ad dominum* to keep the garden tomb was indissoluble, stated that they had only sold what was agreeable to them. He accordingly presented *ad dominum* (*ad dominum* *ad dominum*). His main claim was to reveal whether or who determined a sum of money. The *ad dominum* who was implicated in the *neglect* by Mummius was clearly liable for the loss of the 4000 denarii *ad dominum* to him. Whether the *knave* repaid the sales price or a penalty is left unstated.

In the first analysis, it is difficult to give clear-cut indications of the *idios logos'* intervention in this case. If there are aspects of the action suggesting a *penitentia*, over all, it is not very probable, since we must state the beginning of the defendant's torture, but we can hardly call it a *penitentia*. It appears to about A.D. 100. There is no indication of the *idios logos'* proposing a possible *governatoris* *laissez faire* to the *ad dominum*, and we must note that the *attala* is not restricted to the *penitentia* of the *ad dominum*, so that all details of the hearing were recorded, and they are fully quoted. We do not know the full content of the *apologia* or *habeas corpus* which was given in a complex form involving a *neglect* and the *ad dominum* of the *ad dominum* of Cleopatra. The author of the *script* wanted the reader to realize only that those who had made a *neglect* had to be legally done.

The *adios logos'* had been returning to the second century judgments until before the time of Septimius Severus investigating and passing verdicts on legal

11. The *Livius* example of the *ad dominum* 2000 has depicted the *ad dominum* as being part of the

hypothetae in CIL 10, 2000, 2001, 2002. See above p. 23 and n. 11.

occupation of property under its administrative control, the department had become familiar with the avenues through which information and evidence were gathered. At the beginning it established a routine that probably paralleled the practice by which the *ministère* was used as well-known investigator and judge of certain administrative infractions, to that date little looking to the city were making. Although such conduct was questionable, however, the department's radical interpretation of its status as a related town administration necessitated no major modification. The state did require a thorough knowledge of the laws with which the *shahid* was already partially familiar. But for which a new capacity is because the *shahid* interpreter. An absence of precedent established by the prefect and other officials who had decided cases similar to those now under the department's jurisdiction would have been very convenient. Whatever else the function of the *shahid* may be, it certainly enough a function of law and precedent assigned to set the trend of the department and those acting on the department's behalf—the *shahid*, *judging* verdicts in cases excepted to the department's jurisdiction.

The most probable character the *shahid* began to displaying and judging cases that were in no way connected with its administrative functions, it investigated inquiries pertaining to those same functions in its basic *judicial* capacity. Thus *Sabah*⁵² whose case was heard by the *shahid* logor as the department that confiscated the property which he had illegally occupied, would in these circumstances have had his case heard by the *shahid* as investigator and judge. The *shahid*, investigator and judge, constituted a function of the *shahid* as far as far as from the department's administrative capacities to its role as *judicial*.

As the trial authorities for violations of the laws and ordinances regulating civil, ecclesiastical, business and financial activity, the *shahid* logor played an important role in the life of record-keeping Egypt. Improper registration at birth and unproper wife at death were objects of investigation. The illegal marriage of the widow Ronger, or the *l-* were Egyptian was potentially liable to a penalty from the department. In brief, the *shahid* gave evidence to the many facets of private and public life with which the *shahid* was directly concerned and for which it would at a possible investigation judge, if constitutional.

Although the Department's competence as investigator, judge and confidante meshed well with its *ministère* role, certain types of government property it added nothing to the *ministère*'s administrative responsibilities. The *shahid* head cases involving illegal registrations, marriage, visas, passports etc., it ostensibly had no further connection with managing registrations, issuing marriage licenses or recording marriages, prescribing proper rituals or issuing passports. There is one exception:

In A.D. 194, one Isidorus requested permission from his master Apollonius à Apamœa to go away to believe the name of his Egyptian parents (letter 52). According to the document that Isidorus had to sign, he had public and private debts. His master was apprised and those in the town were accordingly informed. The administrator and notaries were responsible for public and private documents (cf. also *ibid.* p. 42), for the administration of confirmation of ownership of the property of the city-state and of all those who lawfully possessed it; i.e., they are instructed that the department received requests for charges or for certificates. Although the document attested by the notary is dated, it necessarily has as its result the confirmation. The title 'légis' was indeed the final interpretation now applicable to a case which is by definition legal, but certainly not either legislative nor promulgated by decree. Law, nor was it as a general rule responsible for the administrative questions stipulated by the rules and ordinances for which it was the final authority.

4. THE MUNICIPALIS AS ADMINISTRATORS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Rapine, knowledge of the laws and their rules, was undoubtedly from the department's role as controller, investigator and judge. It was in these capacities that the department came into contact with the general population, and it was generally viewed as a privileged body of the government. By the middle of the second century, the popular and rural districts, although situated in the distinction between *burgher* (burgher) and *citizen*, were the local authorities holding a controlled and derived all the controls, and whose power conformed to the advantages. When such a body of the community pronounced a verdict for the administrator, the verdict was the final *epitome* of the decision. These functions, independent as they were of the department's administrative activity, rendered the bureaucratic dimension between them and the department's chief meaningless.

Although calculating, investigating and giving verdicts were the most prominent activities of the administrator, the department nevertheless remained to maintain control over certain types of government property. There are enough surviving second century documents to demonstrate clearly that the department was also agent for the royal treasury, and that it was still responsible for making decisions about such various properties as the dead tree of Polycrates. Whether there is any substantiation for this claim, indicating that, sometime during the second century, the department acted resuscitating to other institutions some properties which it possessed for the main purpose of control, is not clear. The situation of control over all properties of the state and over the properties of the royal treasury, in other states, seems to indicate that the royal treasury was under state operation. In the third century the administrator of the royal treasury continued to buy and selling the various royal lands, probably properties which he came to the second century since they were largely held in his personal possession and under his

property, the department was obliged to lease much of the land that it acquired by virtue of its confiscating power. Along with this new responsibility came the business of a letting agent, collecting rents in cash and kind, accounting for the various fees extracted from property-holding subjects, and confiscating the income from rented property for a tenant's failure to meet his financial obligations to the department.⁶¹

The droit de la gendarmerie, chief agency for supervising government land in the second century, was at the same time given a similar function to retain control over all property held within its administrative competence, to rent and sell as it saw fit. It is probable that any property confiscated because of debts to the shahzada was generally treated by the darkeste to be administered in the most appropriate fashion.

With the expansion of the administrative responsibilities of the darkeste, the flow of information passing into the Alexandrian cities became a deluge. It is often difficult to say exactly among the communiques regarding la gendarmerie des deux Armées the main concern of each individual departmental function. But we possibly from these reports can estimate the amount of activity in the cities directed by and performed for the darkeste. Acknowledging

As in the first century, the Impératrice functioned through the regular intermediaries, secrétaire, commissaire, bailli, baillié, bailli of local secretaries who were continually sending reports to the department were exclusively responsible for the darkeste. The bailli of the department's bureaucratic subdivisions apparently worked in the various Alexandrian or staff or commisariat, rather procurateur styled gouverneurs to keep tabs on whom each evidently assigned to prevent the bailli from being a single man.

The sale of confiscated property must have been a fairly routine matter by the end of the tenth century period for we find numerous entries of items to buy such property, either directly or by leasing it and selling it. In one such case from Amman (Lebanon) a bailli named Sami building lots that had been purchased of Abu Sayf (ibid. 28, 14, and 22). There was also about how the shay were allocated, whether the head of the department was personally involved as was Abbas (Ibid. 28, 14, 22, 27). The department of course also sold much of the property belonging to it in its capacity as administrator and judge. The power to seize property that belonged to the murdered Serapionite Catholics was recorded in Kairouan in the darkeste, P. Mich. 224, 4, 330. As we shall see more fully above, at this chapter, the department similarly exercised similar power to priests' officers.

P. C. 119 illustrates much of the routine involved in the administration of Rihab (Hierapolis) which the darkeste had controlled since the beginning of Roman rule in Egypt. The papyrus contains the reply of a duke (overseer) to an Emir for effacement from the darkeste concerning the owner's alleged failure to require some fallen trees. The case against the man developed as follows:

The department was responsible for recording ownerless items and correspondingly as investigator and judge was required to investigate the failure to register such items. The registered items were reported regularly to the department in Alexandria. It is significant that in the early days the chief legal officer was not interested so much in tracing missing items that belonged to the administration; they had already been reported, as it was in bringing them to justice in its capacity as investigator and judge of such infractions as were charged against the duly licensed.

This case, although it was closely connected with the other legal action taken by the department over ownership of trees illustrates the distinction between the department's administrative and judicial functions. If the latter had been limited to the former, and the other legal suit had been interested only in administrative efficiency, the case against Hines would probably never have developed. The trees had not only been registered but had been properly cut. However, as investigator and judge, the other legal suit might be bring a justice to man who allegedly committed a procedural error eight years before the department had taken up the case.

There was not alone in his distribution. His secretary, one of the many cases that reflect at least the bulk of the department's right to investigate. The same began with a recently taking seriously, as well as investigating.

Fourteen regeneration trees have been selected at Yale since 1939 and after 1942. The Yale paper is a copy of a list of trees which had taken in a survey. The exact measurement of every tree except branch and, it would seem, every twig was listed when available. The Berlin tree is a copy of a sketch list.

A sufficient explanation for much of the evidence regarding the administrative competence of the idealogies may be had only by assuming that the department had control over properties other than its productive property. Many of the entries in the books and many of the reports sent to the Bureau in Alexandria show that the idealogies had become a tenet of agent for productive property which must be therefore understood as part of the department's

administrative responsibility. Unfortunately, the general conclusion that the idios logos maintained control over all property confiscated is a penalty assessed by it or appropriated to the government through the department in its capacity as confiscator is never specifically demonstrated in the documents. The *Graecorum* never speaks of a confisca^{re}ntia et *Caesare*, but usually designates the fiscus whenever it mentions a receiver. Furthermore, Claudius Julianus in AD^c 172 Col. 6 provides an immediate qualification for such a generality in his ordering that any slave that was part of the intestate estate of Acutus be remanded to the *Eximiae Logia*, over which the idios logos does not appear to have had control in AD^c 172. A second and perhaps more immediate qualification is that 20 money, confiscated through the idios logos was, quite naturally, deposited to the fiscus. Nevertheless, some productive property did remain under the department's control and was rented rather than sold.

A tax roll from Philadelphia, AGI^c 1894, in AD^c 157 credited to the idios logos payments from the following sources (lines 79-91):

1. *Venerabile apud Hippocampe Arundine*
2. *Venerabile apud Hippocampe*
3. *roodolew regnante*
4. *popo: pomerie et claustrum*
5. *popo: portus*
6. *Le Mordorien apud*
7. *popo: twic regnante*

The ecclesiastical payments 1, 2 and 3 are readily assignable to the idios logos. 1 and 2 are probably payments for certain privileges and 3 is the installation fee for a prioryhold. The criterion on the prior lot property 7, may indicate that the idios logos was lending money to purchasers of property which it held. The rest of the payments, however, are from arable property. Number 4 represents the income from sequestered property which the department might have been holding until a tenant could be found. The reason for the sequestration may have been the failure of the tenant to pay his rent. Numbers 5 and 6 are payments for arable garden land which was evidently being rented from the idios logos. That the idios logos had not become the sole agent responsible for these fees is proved in the same tax roll. The garden taxes are credited directly to the church in line 52 as is, strangely enough, the interest on the prior's property in line 42. Moreover, the *canonicorum* logos still in the same tax roll, was assigned a payment from the income of sequestered property (line 11), and it is the tax for planting (line 18). Thus the varieties of fees credited to the idios logos with the exception of those received from ecclesiastical sources were also credited to the *canonicorum* logos and the church. The department had leased the prior-garden to neither, nor had it because the administration of the other agencies. The idios logos was evidently engaged in the administration of the church and the *canonicorum* logos.

Such a function may be found in many other tax rolls. In Col. 2 return 69, received a payment to the account of the idios logos for deposit outside in AD^c 160.

P. Mich. 223.2265, and 224.5456, but in the Karanis tax rolls for 172 and 173 a payment *spacib(w) obortebwari* to the idea lagus. P. Ryl. 215.50, and P. Ostr. 1436.23.24, use similar entries.²¹

The department had the regular tax gathering corps at its disposal for collecting payments in cash and in kind from the property it was levying. At some date between 174 and 175 Flavian, who was a praetor of cashiers in the department of Memphis before substituting a statement that he had undertaken to administer the *ibini daimi exarpi* under the direction of the *ibepi*, P. Ostr. 1436.23. He followed his declaration with a small and a somewhat larger example. These were certainly not cash payments due directly to the collector, but to third-party taxpayers. Then the cash payment from property and then to the department of which deposited immediately through the local banks to the denarius. The only possible cash payments in this category are those described above above and below, and these must be treated as cases of taxes. The only other document

A declaration similar to the one just given appears in another P. Ostr. 1436 Heron and his associates practiced a form of robbery, and the inspectors Herakleides and the secretary who caused the documents to be issued called by Alexander *rapacopereb(w) obortebwari*. This represented a case of the *obortebwari* to *ibepi* in Memphis ibis Heron. There was quite little loss in the sum of and stated in the case of the *ibepi* in the *ibis* of Herakleides. Whether Heron was accounting for expenses incurred by his men, or perhaps he had not been metric had been engaged in collecting payments or had to make departmental payments which must have been due from the tenants of the department of land.

These declarations not only provide clear support for the idea of an administrator they also, not surprisingly, support, given to the department's judicial trials. A number of lawsuits probably concerned because of failing to register payments received but the idea might have been brought up at the committee of learned judges (cf. before the chief head of the department Akhodius). Finally significantly the charge against the praetor concerned an administrative error, and not a charge of defrauding the funds. The case was continued for several years, by the praetor in 145 sent to Herakleides, no definite reply to an order for investigation which he addressed to the [and to] secretary the *basilei* of Memphis. The praetor is listed among the receipts which he claimed to have received from Herakleides the secretary of Memphis ibis of the Overbey State. Note, through certain herapies who was perhaps in charge of transcribing documents in Alexandria. The alleged robbery occurred between 146 and 149, the case received a hearing in 148 and was still pending in 151 (Ostr. 121).

21. For the system tax and their collection
S. J. Waller, *Roman Egypt from Augustus to
Diocletian. Economic Studies in Egyptology* (1971)
1916 + has may be seen in Adam Charles John-

son's *Egypt, Egypt - 120. Egypt in the Roman
Empire* (1971). Translated from *Archivum Aegyptiaca*
ed. Augusto Ronchetti (1970), pp. 262-280.

Other surviving declarations show little variation in the routine outlined above. P. 444, line 65 is a statement from Heron and his associates, analogous, directed to Aphrodite and his associates who received and transmitted accounts sent to Aphrodite. In the enlargement of the name and to the idios logos Heron declared that at the produce of 153,154 nothing was assessed out of the idios logos from January to December 1944. Similarly, Pashay, a homogrammatikos, declared to Dolman the statement of the Arachne Society in 1946 that there was nothing pertaining to the collection of the idios logos. P. 1 and 110 (1), p. 124 (1) for 1921.

Two papers reveal the idios logos as a renting or leasing agent. Lett. 57928 Aphrodite, 1944, p. 2, states, dated 10 November 1943, concerning land held by Aphrodite and its personnel upon the Map Troy, certain pieces of property held 1944 describe the lease of an estate contracted with a certain Diogenes. The property contained land with 1000 m. when it was leased to individuals who agreed [unintelligible]. ~~Agreements with the contractors dated 1943/44~~

The idios logos was definitely retaining control over much of the arable property committed to it either as a peasant farmer cultivator, or who had transferred it to the condemned property of confiscated land. In turn the department was also quite obviously retaining much of the arable property as it could. This created a whole new set of responsibilities since the idios logos was now responsible for all the legal payments and record keeping of land such reflectors were distinguished through the order of the gathering authority.

The transfer of the arable to the idios logos for each unit may have been caused in this aspect of the department's administration we only see them receiving reports from the peasants who were making payments to their owned property. It seems reasonable, however, that they should also have possessed information from their respective masters who supervised their departmental activities. P. 1, 110, line 14, the paper refers us to the idios logos for certain names, from which it may be inferred that several names might have been served by a single overseer of the idios logos.

The department's own bureaucratic operation does not appear to have extended beyond the status of Aphrodite; the second concern was more than it did in the first stage of the officials in the case of the idios logos, but more of the same concern. Several of the peasants handed in reports to masters who transferred information to the overseer of the idios logos, but some of these were performing the same activity for other departments, e.g. Aphrodite in P. 444, line 65, who submitted reports both to the idios logos of the money and to the idios logos.

Why and when the department began to retain and use arable property is problematic. The purpose to greatest benefit to be derived from such a policy would be the elimination of a rather cumbersome process of transmitting to variable sources arable and cultivated through the idios logos. At some point a simple solution to this complex operation evolved by having the department

retain control over property so confiscated, with responsibility for selling or renting it. The only inconvenience in this administrative shift would have been the additional bureaucratic obligations that the idios legos assumed as an active participant in the regular land administration. In the first century the barbae simply sold the property which it controlled as rapidly and as profitably as possible. This land, after the sale, became private property, no whether this lego had no concern unless a successor did, or it was abandoned. But in the second century the department which had thus become an administrator for government properties appropriated by the idios legos in its capacity as controller, was responsible for productive land, and watched bordered with all the red tape involved.

It must be admitted that in comparison with the other *agencies* creating government land, especially in the Boston, Indiana and Michigan tax rolls, the idios legos were not involved with productive land on a major scale. For instance, the entries in the Philadelphia tax rolls of the flocks and herds of legos far exceeded in number those listed for the idios legos. Nevertheless, the documents are clear to showing that the idios legos was a revenue agent.

While the idios legos was becoming a controller of arable land, other departments were beginning to control rural property. P. Oxy. 11.17, dated 181 refers to the sale of a vineyard belonging to the tax department, purchased in 183. Valerius in P. Mod. 124 who began his work in 185, is recorded as paying for the property of the tax department, 'the vineyard of the tax department, 10 bushel for some property purchased from the taxman'. The property was not part of the Gentilis estate, nor had it been confiscated through the sale of open bidders, the *deinde* must have seized it before it could have been resold. The reselling of the administration of the land to which the property was sold. Property, therefore, confiscated for debts owed to the state, remained within the administration to re-enter the condition to be sold or rented.

If this was indeed the second-century situation, we expect that purchases and transfers should be made to an agency which controlled royal land, the *deinde*. There are, accordingly, very few flat tax rolls which land transferred to the idios legos. In Egypt (A. 1984 p. 108 - P. Faud 10.17) documents come such late from the demotic period, that one cannot be sure if it is comparable to anything in the idios legos. The documents speak of irrigation, that was definitely managed by the *deinde*. Consequently, even more difficult to state with certainty that a sale of dry, arable land such as that recorded in A.B. 5623 was directed by the idios legos. Unless it can be proved that the department controlled the land being sold, it might just as well have been royal land that had become dry, a land that had been turned over to the *deinde* in lieu of defaulted rents.

Although the above interpretation of the above, competence of the idios legos may explain many of the documents, the department's role as controller of arable land and leasing agent does not take account for B.C. 505 + H.C. 3631.

where the department is somehow concerned with property sequestered for back rent owed to the *ouverture loges*. The term *παραπομπή παραπομπής* *κατασχέσεων* is curious enough.¹¹ It never appears to describe properties confiscated from condemned criminals, but it applies exclusively, when a reason for sequestration is given, to property appropriated for failure to meet financial obligations due to a renting agency. Here the debt is personal; it was leasing land, would have been involved in sequestered property as much as any other department similarly leasing government land. Such property was managed in the *charta* by officials known as *παραπομπής γερμανούρων παραπομπής*, who acted on behalf of the agency owed the unpaid rent for which the property was seized. They could perform duties simultaneously for the *debtors*, *ouverture loges*, or *other loges*, and were as such no different in their obligations to each department than were any other officials in the *ministries*. They served the *debtors* in P. Box 23 and 26 and in P. Land 164 (cf. p. 118), and the *ouverture loges* in P. Box 26. Sequestered land in P. Box 164 (cf. p. 26) involved the *ouverture loges* and perhaps the *debtors* and *other loges* at the same time. P. Box 129 indicates that by 1406 the local office in charge of sequestered property was titled as a *logis*. The department for which the official in P. Box 164 was acting cannot be stated.

Property sequestered for back rents or failure to meet other financial obligations probably accounts for the various *rapportures* *κατασχέσεων* credited to the *other loges*. Unfortunately this does not explain P. Box 26. The unnamed individual who was guaranteed to return back rented from the *ouverture loges* had his property seized for the failure of the lessee to pay the rent. He had evidently met his obligation to the *ouverture loges*, but he was not obliged to meet *debtors* *outstanding obligations* *quodcumque* taxes (1315), but he still had to deal with the *other loges*. The restoration of the *rent fragment* as suggested by Plasmann,¹² though apparently better for *ouverture loges*, may be explained in terms of the distinction we have made between the department's administrative and judicial capacities. The *other loges* was involved not as the department which had final control over all sequestered property, but as trial judge in such cases. Sequestered land could not be returned to its owners until their case had been heard in the *other loges* and they had established that they had cleared all of their outstanding debts. Sequestration was definitely a penalty which could be imposed by any department leasing government land, but it was a condition, in light of Plasmann's reasoning, of this fragment, which could be removed only by the *other loge* in its judicial capacity.

An alternative explanation might be that this same property was given as security for land simultaneously rented from the *ouverture loges* and, as such, for the same lessor's failure to pay rent to the *other loges*. It was placed in trust

11. *Rapporture* 11. 1201; cf. P. Land 164
1201.

12. *Thesaurus*, p. 20.

verwaardspapier (line 18) the income trust is to be proportionately divided between the *idiot logos* and *curation logos*. The guarantee having met his obligations to the *master logos* was paid in the development but failed to prove sufficiently (*see Exhibit* 19), that he had repaid the debt owed the *idiot logos*. The head of the *idiot logos* *Potemkin*²¹ wrote to the strategus of the *Assassins* urging that *any member* owing *trust* *will* *return* *the* *debt* *receive* *the* *land*, otherwise it should remain *sequestered*, even though he had paid his debt to the *master logos*.²²

Hence, the appeals concerning sequestered lands at the instance from them referred to the other legalas such as P. Fay 214, in *Papua Beliaue Chap. Dingd* that XIII-21 can be explained in terms of the department's function either as administration of productive property or as judge in such matters. There is certainly no need for placing¹¹ such sequestered property at, for that matter the *duakans* and *maulangs* legalas under the jurisdiction of the *idat legalas*.

5. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE IN CHINA

Տօն շիւային [ՏՀ] և ո թու Հեղանու ոչ բարձր հեռակաց
իրարիտի տըրիտուրուտ, ու գումարութեան մէջ
Տի պարտի քայլ բարձր աստվածութեան է, ուստի ոյ
[Տօն ի ուս լուս և առան ընալու ո ի մէջ առաջ ան
ի յաջի խօսելուս աստված ու ուրօնի առաջ ան
ըն աստված Անդրադար ու աստված Շատու
լուս ընալու ո ուս պարտացաւ տաս սիրայ

front → ? → ?

About the functions of the Trade Dept. - an important and inspiring document, much has been said. The contributions which have made to an understanding of the Trade Dept. have been adequately summarized in the preceding pages, where the functions was often the only evidence regarding specific aspects of the department's role in cooperation and advice. The functions of the Bureau's policy is competitive and its role as administrator of home commerce, while vaguely indicated in other documents, would have remained without the functions, in the mind of the writer.

Most of the original or first 12th Army rights remained the criterion for the judicial decisions that it is. Most in the 12th while and fragmentary entries relate directly or indirectly to the department's radical capacities, providing a guide for the kind of the idea legal or no those officials, perhaps the warren and epimastix, where the flora held preliminary hearings into cases under the

16. There is a tendency to be more liberal in the use of space. It has been 77.7 per cent more in 1938. Corresponding figures for 1940-41 and

97. $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4$

department's jurisdiction. The *Glossum* is a judicial document supplement or supplies most of the evidence for the distinction that we have made between the *adie leges* as confiscator, as investigator and judge, and as administrator for government property under its control. Each of these functions, although sometimes complementing the others, could be performed independently. The *adie leges* was judge for cases having no connection with its role as administrator; it also confiscated property condemned at trial held before other officials.

Since *B.C.* 1243 was, for the most part designed to be consulted by anyone acting for the *adie leges* in a difficult or unusual case, or desiring to know the exact nature of the law and locate a precedent for a case he was deciding, it says little about how the department went about investigating and confiscating, and it offers only a few hints pertaining to the department's administrative duties. Paragraph 77.80 in the ecclesiastical section of the *Glossum* offer some information relevant to the department's role as sales agent for temple offices. The lack of the *Glossum* as a clear source in the other documents that we have discussed of information describing the specific nature the *adie leges* was to follow in performing its several functions, is not surprising since such information must have been very rapidly and easily implanted in the bureaucratic tradition of the *adie leges*. Just as this was by now integral to the departmental procedure for the department of *adie leges*. From the instructions in the preceding pages on the nature and content of the *Glossum* in general, it is doubtful that the *Glossum* functioned as such a manual. The *Glossum* was intended, instead, as a guide for the more difficult problems that the head of the *adie leges* and those under him might have to face and is also the *mainstay* of the department's claims.

The above mentioned paragraph 77.80, and possibly the entries delineating ecclesiastical-papal law on the various temple offices, represent the only probable popularity between *B.C.* 1243 and the glossum compiled at Treves in late in Augustus' principate and mentioned in the *editio* of the *Iulus Alexander*. The point Laudat, whose logic was appropriate, yet selling ownership or transferred non-productive government property, and were setting it aside only for this same property, which was potentially or actually under its administrator control. The *Glossum* supplies information pertaining to the *adie leges* department only in the ecclesiastical section, otherwise it offers nothing relating to the appropriation of nonproductive property, but does mention legal and/or property like that with which the early Roman *adie leges* was concerned. These matters were by the second century most certainly routine.

Although the author of the *Glossum* stated that he was summarizing information that went back to Augustus, he copied very little that was relevant to the *Iulus-Claudian* offices. He began with an historical viewpoint, but produced a document that reflected contemporary needs. We see also that neither antiquarian nor historical, but however, it should be noted that a link had to connect his endeavors with a reference to an Augustan reign, he committed a slight historical error in terminology. Augustus never established a government to

Iudeo Iudicis Iudicarij. The head of the Augustan idus logia was not a procurator, and the latter was not an *exemptus* before Antoninus Pius. The *governor* that Augustus created was also their *superior*.

It is impossible to identify to whom the pronunciam of the *Governor* is addressed, as has been often suggested in these pages, the *Governor* was fine both in *ibis* *episcopalis* *magistrum* and no one official involved in the department's business. Ultimately, however, the head of the department was the final arbiter for all the rules and procedures in the *idus logia*. There is no difficulty if the author was writing for a *magistrate*, *official*, or regarding the inclusion of certain paragraphs, specifically paragraph 46 which was an *Aleutodictio* matter, even though it stated that the *procurator* had jurisdiction over persons regarding the improper registration of persons as *Mercantiles* citizens. Yet some of the entries are just as superfluous to the head of the department; paragraphs 11 and 12 suggest fines for those found guilty of looting by sea without passport, *infelicitas* (see), while jurisdiction was reserved to paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 held by the *idus logar*.

The author of the *consuetudine* was, however, copying from a tablet and perhaps official document, which he attempted to adapt to a comment of public order, as opposed to administrative.³¹ This copy of such a tablet would be useful to anyone continuing investigations into the *idus logar*.

In terms of the *consuetudine* described in the chapter above, the entry in the *consuetudine* could have been dictated during the reign of Hadrian. The full document, however, was composed at a time when the *logar* could be evidence personal to the head of the department, but not to the *consuetudine* compiler, *pr. ad. Epig. 20*.³² Neither of these factors, however, accounts for the problem of slating the *consuetudine* after 140, as both copies could have been made between AD 140 and 160. This is a potential contradiction with those that follow that the *consuetudine* was issued in the AD 140–160 period, both refer to specific *idus logar* (paragraphs 10 and 11) and date to the reign of Antoninus Pius. I can suggest only that since the problem of paragraph 10, if the Antonine Institutes themselves had been copied to tablets c. 140, the date on the tablet, and thus the date of the *logar*, must follow Antoninus Pius' *Adolescentia* and the *consuetudine* was composed later, after 160. In what we have observed in this chapter, there certainly seems to be the evidence date.

The *idus logar* of the *consuetudine* was clearly dependent on the *Idibus Logar* department. Nevertheless, the *consuetudine* contains much information contained in it, thereby there existed a clear distinction between the various functions of the *idus logar* and that these functions did not depend exclusively

³¹ See *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* 10.1.1, where the *superior* is *magistrum* and the *magistrum* is *exemptus*.

³² The *rebus communibus* section and the

concerned paragraphs 10 and 11 indicate paragraphs 10 and 11 above the numbering of paragraphs 10 and 11.

on the department's administrative competence. All sufficient warnings that the *Curator* may be only a curiously employed *curius* point to a pre-Flavian or perhaps pre-Hadrianic judicial or *judicialis* function. The *curatorum* of the *idem logos*, composed during the second century of the present era, was designed for *convenienciae* use to solve contemporary problems.

A SUMMARY: THE IDEM LOGOS UNDER THE FLAVIANS AND ANTONINES

During the first quarter of the second century the *idem logos* realized the potentialities latent in the later Roman department. As suggested in the first two sections of this chapter, the expanding official responsibilities which were assigned to the department in matters affecting its administrative competence eventually separated the *bureaucrat*, *administrator*, *investigator* and *Judge* to a marked degree. The same continuation effected by the *idem logos* in its judicial and administrative capacities established the department as the *procurator*'s agent for many civil actions which removed from its other functions. In sum, the *idem logos* as administrator of government property was required to exercise *intercessio* and *cautio* of the *magistrative* as well as productive property that it administered. It continued to deal in productive assets which, by definition, interest writers were within its administration, but it began to leave *realis* property which it managed as a regular *bureaucrat*. The second century *idem logos* was therefore an administrator of certain types of government property, a *coordinating agent* and an *investigator* and *Judge*.

As an *investigator* and *Judge* the *idem logos* stood at final authority over many cases especially which affected administrative and *cautio*-*intercessio* functions. Details of which follow:

Idem logos investigated improper sale of property within the department's control and under whose departmental jurisdiction past such violations had been investigated and judged by the *idem logos* in the Augustan period. Of primary concern were adequate rules of application to the *idem logos* and temple officials through the *legationes*, which were particularly susceptible to illegal manipulation by *corrupti* persons.

Official responsibility in the management of property in the administration of the *idem logos* was transferred to the department. The case of the *dilectus* overseer in P. 1 and 1.19 who was presented to the department for failing to segregate in the *idem logos* ownership over that had been properly registered and sold by a *commissariatio* or sufficient evidence that both right and serious bureaucratic slips in the conduct of the department's business were pursued by the department.

The *idem logos* was the deciding authority in establishing the government's claims to bona*caudata* or whatever portions of an intestate or improperly willed estate were appropriate to the government. It ruled on defective wills and the

competence of civilian, military and ecclesiastical heads to inherit.

The *ad idem legio* arbitrated disputes between heirs over legacies. After establishing the government's claims, it was required to determine who among the funding heirs was competent to receive whatever it retained and how much each heir could claim. It settled rival claims of hereditary and non-hereditary temple officers, deciding in the former who was to pay the installation fee and in the latter who would pay for the *officium* straight.

All charges of criminal impropriety were referred to the *ad idem legio* for investigation and decision. The department that had jurisdiction over such impropriety was the wealthy office of the *bureaucraticum* and the sacrificing of impropriety sealed animals.

Infringements against the laws and ordinances regulating civil privileges were likewise under the jurisdiction of the *ad idem legio*. The department was thereby charged with maintaining the right slave structure of Roman Egypt by means of the verdicts issued with regard to illegal marriages, adoptions, registrations, denigrations etc.

Paragraphs 34 and 398-399 of the *Res Gestae* illustrate the various illegal business financial and official activities over which the department held judicial competence, even though these activities did not necessarily affect the department as administrator.

Finally, paragraph 36 implies that the *ad idem legio* was obliged to determine who portions of a confiscated estate could be given to a convicted criminal's children and wife.

I suspect official negligence in the pursuit of the department's business, which could be uncovered through a check of departmental records, most of the cases handled by the *ad idem legio* were probably managed by *ad idem* civil *Pal* 12-144 military preliminary hearings held by senior officials. Perhaps, in given cases, by agreement between the defendants and prosecutor could be settled at one of these hearings; it was so intended with the *ad idem legio* subsequently notified of the result and the amount of the *rea*. Final decisions were otherwise pronounced by the head of the *ad idem legio* as the *discrepantum*. Investigations were accomplished by an *ad idem* *legio* investigation, in which the pending case was described as far as it had developed, and which was sent to local officials who were required to gather the information that would be introduced as evidence in the final trial. Cases to be investigated were probably grouped at the *ad idem legio* according to names and sent to appropriate officials in each name, such as the strategos of the Business Sector or *P. Pal.* 20 where AD 157 received a number of such dispatches, the *procurator* probably collected information from local officials and evidently demanded a written statement from the accused. The *ad idem* to whom the *bellegitogrammata* like cases applied it *P. Pal.* 130 received in his case reflected in column 130 and 14. *Res Gestae* again witnesses of the investigation.

The department's judicial functions were the main credit and probably the most important part of its *second-order* responsibilities. As judge it established

the precedents potentially affecting the lives of every individual in Egypt. It relied heavily on the verdicts of those authorities who had ruled, during the preceding century of Ottoman occupation, on many of the cases placed under the department's jurisdiction. All of the precedents at least the most difficult of them, necessary for untangling the complicated legal problems that the Department faced, were written in a formal part of which, had survived in a digested form which the Department head consulted before issuing verdicts. As investigator and judge the *idris logos* presented the choice that would have resulted from a breakdown of the class structure in Egypt but at the same time perpetuated the difficulties that gave class structure its particularity and legitimacy. That gave class structure its particularity and legitimacy and citizens and citizens, while at the same time greatly restricting the range of transactions it guaranteed both smooth transactions. Property transfers could now be easily effected without a notary or magistrate and judge the *idris logos* could enter the life of each man, woman and child who happened to be born, married or buried in Islamic Egypt.

As a coordinating agent the department continued to appropriate the same entrepreneurial capacities that had won the first century BC belonged to its administration. Its jurisdiction as a coordinating entity had, what so designated by the *idris logos*, was *public property* that constituted them for extraction under the department's jurisdiction and the *local administration* of cities and of districts, caused by a concentration there. The *idris logos* had devised a policy respecting *extraction* which allowed the towns to control the *territorial*, if probably not *political*, and *local* parts of the area where the property was situated. These villages, districts, controlled the *confiscated* property, recorded it in the property agency and in turn issued the *idris logos* that the *confiscation* had been effected.

The position of the *idris logos* was, of course, a difficult one because all the numbered and numbered land in the country available to him, no property is an *appropriate* index, this latter is still an important feature of the department's regime. On the other hand, the absence of due care in allocating this role, *first* to *lithocamps* to be thereby referred to a departmental confiscation other than in the *colonies* indicates that property confiscated by the *idris logos* was rapidly absorbed into the department's administration (e.g. the property of *Gamalius* at *Katafut*), or that this role was not as prominent as it seems. The former alternative is more likely.

As an administrator of government property the *idris logos* controlled, with some obvious exceptions, property appropriated to the government through the *idris logos* or confiscated. The local administrative function of the Julio-Claudian office was to locate and to distribute and to settle as quickly and as possible all the property which it managed. Once a begin to receive arable land the *idris logos* was obliged to become a *leasing* agency and to assume all of the corresponding duties.

The bureau's confiscating activity, along with the elimination of the practice, probably in the first century, of managing all the productive property confiscated through the department (other departments in the administration expanded the types of property under the department's administrative competence), of course the cash assets of any confiscated estate were deposited immediately to the fiscus. It is also apparent that the slaves in AD 100 AD 106, had they been part of a true *dilecta* or *exemptum* estate and thus a part of the dead *Anasianos'* intestate estate would have gone to the kyriakoi kogeis. The *idios logos* continued to maintain control over taxable real property. The department was responsible for seeing to it that all property now being managed by the administration was properly registered to it, its details recorded to pursue the registration of swine, trees, supplies, the major assets. In the department as regards to such property involved leaving what was valuable and setting everything else. It sold unmarketable trees and temple trunks, but which it collected a sales price or an assessment for. It continued to tax assets spent for empty lots.

It was, however, in handling productive property that the second-century department differed from the *Iudicis Iudiciorum*. It was required to collect the rents and fees due from the lessees of government property, to seize the property for failure to meet payments in arrears, to hold it for auction, to then sell the produce from property so sequestrated. And this was accomplished through an army of tax collectors and officials whose equivalents in the *idios logos* and the other departments in the administration maintained production of government property, land and tax. The tax collectors reported to commissioners who resided in kind that were relevant to the *idios logos*. These reports contained the reports to government agencies in Alexandria and to the *castra*, where they were reviewed and processed for the returns by the *castra* of the *idios logos*. These securities are the only known documents that can date to earliest in AD 80 BC.⁴⁹ who worked exclusively for the *idios logos*. Any other use of the *idios logos* mismanaged the bureau. If the *idios logos* was of considerable value he was required and used by the *idios logos* in its capacity as judge.

Such then was the second-century *idios logos*. At least this is all that has information has resided. The reader is left to determine whether during most of the century as administrator, collector, investigator and judge he could be found in any theatre of Roman administrative activity. In the convenience afforded the other branches of the Roman administration in Egypt by the bureau's assuming these functions, remained always a heavy burden on the *idios logos*. As an administrator of productive property and as a lessened strain on the property coming into his charge, appear to stimulate some of the burdens that would otherwise fall on the regular administrative or judicial capacities

⁴⁹ *Sacrae leges* of the *quaestiones legales* in
BC and between AD 70-80.

and as a consequence the idea began to be the preface. A date for the various stages in the department's second century development would be desirable, but the nature and condition of the evidence, specific though it be in illustrating the intentions of the office, will allow nothing but the suggestion that the old offices had more or less achieved its final second century form during the reign of Madison.

The office of *Logos* under the Federalists and Antimasons was a natural outgrowth of the post-Federal stage which in turn was beginning as a Prudential department which has developed from a special concern. More than three centuries separate the 1720s from 1812, but the *Logos* of the Antimasons was a special concern for irregular income derived from several sources of unanticipated government property or private individuals. In contrast, from the *Logos* of 1812 the office was a special department charged with a dual administrative function.

Although nominally responsible to the Prudential origin of the office an enlightened interest in private property and in the Federal development a few decades earlier, the *Logos* of the national government is rather more likely that the Prudential origin was largely for administrative convenience, and the growth of the office in the Kansas period may merely the normal effect of bureaucratic expansion.

Appendix I

Ptolemaic and Roman Heads of the Idios Logos

Ptolemaic

Kasos	89 B.C.	P. Oxy. 1188
Mummensis	63/62 B.C.	B.C.H. 1792
Hephhaestos	61/60-52/51 B.C.	B.C.H. 1772, 1756; 1757; 50; 7455

(For commentary and discussion see pages 21-23.)

Julio-Claudian

Q. Actius Erosus	A.D. 13	P. Oxy. 1189; 2277
C. Seppius Rufus	14-16	P. Oxy. 721; A.H. Ar. 68; A.H. 5954; P. Lond. 178a (II, p. 149); A.H. 5239; 5232; P. Jewel 356 (II, p. 178); A.H. 5240
M. Vergilius M.c. Gallus Lusus	Tiberius	C.H. V. 4462
Servatius Severus	44	P. Tch. 298
L. Tullius Sabinus	45-46	P. Tch. 298; P. Fundab. Rosenthal 1
Norbanus Ptolemaios	63	P. Fundab. 21

(For commentary and discussion see pages 66-68.)

Galla to Septimius Severus

Lysimachos	29 January 69	P. Fundab. Inv. 211 (= SH 9016)
Mummensis Gallus	7.5	P. RyI 598
Lysimachos	29 January 88	P. Fundab. Inv. 211 (= SH 9016)
Claudius Germanicus Julianus	89-90	A.H. 18.646; P. Fundab. Rosenthal 1
	10.5-126	B.C.H. 10.13; und Willekens, Archiv 3, 1972, pp. 304 and 305)
Marius Moesiacus	120-122 (?)	A.H. 1.848; P. Tch. 296 (II, III, p. 24; B.C.H. 259)
Julius Fundab.	125	
Maximus Statulus	early second century	C.H. 4615, add. p. 123
Claudius Julianus	135-136-137	Stud. Pol. 22.194; M. Jev. 372 Col. 6
Eterus	142	P. Oxford 3.7

T. Claudius Justus	147	P. Tch. 294 (= KCHr. 78)
Pomponius	ca. 158	BCH 84,8 (Meyer, p. 153) (2)
L. Crepetenus Probus	Under Antoninus Pius	Stud. Pal. 22,49
L. Sabinus Sannius	164 or 165	P. Warren 1
C. Calpurnius Faestinus	170	PSI 1105
Modestus	184	PSI 928 and V8 965R
Claudius Apollonius	194	IChr. 32
P. Aelius Scipionius	early third century	CIL III 6256 and 6257
Lucius		CIL III 244
T. Aurelius Calpurnius	early third century	CIG II 3751 and II, RR I 1107
Apollonides		
L. Sabinianus	early third century	CIL XI 7065'

Several of the above names are found in documents not previously mentioned in chapter Three.

P. Pyl. 202, *magister magistrorum* Μάγιστρος τῶν μαγίστρων, who was evidently connected with the privilege of a *prophetess*.

The name of Maximus Statilius is preserved by CIL III 4615, add. p. 1213, (P. 202) now found at Thebes. Στατίλιος Μάξιμος επίκουρος διδασκαλος τοῦ πατέρος τοῦ Μάξιμου Στατίλιου Απόλλωνος. The association of his name with Στατίλιος indicates an early second-century date for PIR II², p. 202, no. 1096. Linckheer evidently understood this to mean that Maximus' permission to teach the same way that the author of PIR 202 believed that Claudius Statilius had done.

The only other name Λεοντίος τοῦ θεοῦ ἡρώης οὐδετέλλαθεν πεπιστεύειν in PIR II¹, p. 1051, is also mentioned in chapter 3, 1912, pp. 304 and 505. The context is unclear. Wilcken understood the date as Trajanic, 100-106.

In 142 a question about some trees that had been felled on an imitable estate was referred to Ιεράρχη τοῦ αρχιεπισκόπου οὗ Οξφόρδη Η. Eleuterus was the local authority in the matter. It is quite probable that he was then head of the church there.

Stein, PIR II¹, p. 195, nos. 1521, has proposed that L. Crepetenus Pomponius *Ascuria epigraphicus* 1913, p. 46, be identified with Κλεψεπέποι Πομπόνιος οὐδετέλλαθεν πεπιστεύειν found in Stud. Pal. 22,94. The fragmentary

¹ P. Warren, p. 40, 202 along with the subsequent heads of the various high posts in the belief that the chief of the church was the other high post. In addition to what we have seen above there is evidence in chapter XII that the chief of the church was not the chief of the church. If the suggestion of the suggested by C. H. V. Senn, *Sacramentum et high posts* discussed by L. Sabinus Sannius in 164 or 165, *Plaut. C. 1. 85*, would

successfully disbelieve names T. Claudius Blunt et al. 1092, 202 is not demonstrable, owing to the absence of the position of *monstrum*. P. Tch. 294, a fragment of an urban *magistrus* appears in the fragment 22,94. Numerous editions supply the *monstrum* with no connection with the other title. Tiberius found in Egypt. cf. PIR II¹, pp. 176-177, no. 292, & 294.

papyrus involved an ecclesiastical matter. If Stein's suggestion is correct, Creptenus may have come from Attaleia in Pamphyria where the inscription was found. His career, as far as it is known, was that of an ordinary equestrian.²

M. Calenus Faustinus, who may have been the promising son of C. Calenus Statianus referred to by Cornelius Fronto, *Epist. ad amicos* 1.5, appears in *PSI* 1105 in a judicial capacity $\omega\delta\pi\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\delta\pi\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\mu$ in A.D. 173.³

A **█ curia** has survived for P. Aelius Semperius Lycinus. *CIL* III 6756, 6757, and 244, all from Acyra, describe the following civilian careers for Lycinus, *militis equitribus ornato*:

1. procurator XX heredatione per provincias Narbonensem = Aquitanum;
2. procurator Dacie Provinces;
3. procurator idio logu (*CIL* III 6756, bidding 6757);
4. procurator Augustorum provinciae Syriae Palestinae.

He referred to himself in a dedication $\epsilon\pi\lambda\theta\delta\alpha$ intonata $\epsilon\pi\lambda\theta\delta\alpha$ Augusto Divi as *vix egregius* (*CIL* III 244). Pfleiderer suggests that the title *procurator Augustorum* (Severus and Caracalla) implies that the post was attained before A.D. 209.⁴ Hence, Lycinus was head of the idio logos towards the end of Severus' reign.

The career of T. Auctius Calpurnius Apollinides did not go beyond his position as *capitaneus* *ducentenarius*: $\lambda\delta\pi\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\delta\pi\kappa\lambda\eta\gamma\mu$ *CIG* II 1751 in Alexandria (also *λόγος* *IGRR* I 1102). After military service with the 13th, 14th and 15th legions he was appointed, prior to becoming head of the idio logos, *capitaneus* (now *Capitaneus*) *Praetorianus* *ducentenarius*, *capitaneus* *Mediterranei* *ducentenarius*, *Capitaneus* *Brifens*, *capitaneus* *Dakperit*. He came to Alexandria with the same broad administrative and geographical background as Lycinus (*IGRR* I 1102) was inscribed at Memphis, probably during his tour of duty as department head. *CIG* II 1751 was found at Memphis, which may have been Apollinides' native city. Pfleiderer, again basing **█** conclusion on the occurrence of *Capitaneus* *Syriacorum* in the Nicanor inscription, places his tenure as head of the **███** logos, which was listed as *procurator ducentenarius*, after 209.⁵

T. Sulpicius, on the other hand, may have been from Spoleto in Umbria, where the name informing us **███** he was a department head was found. His fragmentarily preserved *curia predation* that he was *procurator ducentenarius* Alexandria **███** *idio logos*. He could have served as any date between 196, when Severus evidently instituted *ducentenarius* positions, and 209, in which came the last datable reference to the *idio logos*. *ItChr* 12.

The **███** *idio logos* was consistently thought of as a department, not as a person. Exceptions may **███** found in *SEG* 19.646 (II. III 6815; add. p. 1213), and perhaps *ItChr* 172 Col 6, where, however, *idio logos* is placed at the head of

² Pfleiderer, no. 146.
³ Pfleiderer, no. 177.

⁴ Pfleiderer, no. 241.
⁵ Pfleiderer, no. 241.

the *edictum* is the caption for a case heard in the *idem logion* by Julius, *ήσπος τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ*. The heading the department was known at *οἶκος τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ* from Livius, *castrum Claudius Iulianus*. After Eleutherus he was sometimes referred to as *οὐρανοτός* (*υπάτος τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ*) or *οὐρανοτός οἶκος τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ*, i.e. *egregius persecutor* or simply *egregius*. After Claudius Apollinaris he became a *persecutor desecrator*.¹

The equestrian character of the officials in charge of the *idem logion* was obviously continued into the second century. The only individuals among the names mentioned above are that Livius, the Norbanus Melittaean under Claudius might have been a native Egyptian. Claudius Cyprianus served as epistrategos of the Thebaid c. 165-168, and T. Crepidius Paulus, P. Aelius Sempronius Livinus and T. Anrelius Galpinius Apollinaris must have been born in the East.

If what we have concluded to be the second-century condition of the department is true and the *idem logos* was a controller, administrator, investigator and judge, then the head of the *idem logion* was chief controller, administrator, investigator and judge for the department. He was, in sum, the personification of the *idem logos* and was to most of Egypt, as he is to many modern commentators, the *idem logos*.

¹ In other regions probably the head of the *idem logion* may have called himself *ourenos* (cf. L. M. Lintott).

AEGYPTUS ET ROMANUS

Appendix II

P. Feb. 874 and WChr. 72

These two papyri dated 174 B.C. and A.D. 234 by their respective editors are at the chronological extremes of the development of the idea before both present problems of interpretation which have made discussion of them at the moment beyond the study impossible.

to Feb 5th 1875 dated Phalmetty year 2 - which is from the other documents on the same file, assumed to be year 2 of Phalmetty, hence 1875 but it is commonly accepted as the earliest reference to the ship logo.

Δέσμος με Φωτιάρην πόλεις Έπιδαμον
του Βασιλέα Κέραστρου της Επιφανίου κατά ΑΙΑ
Αρχικήσκον τού τονισμού πατριωτισμού
α. λέμβος απότομος > ορθός
Αποδεκτότερη επίλεξη για Πράσινη Επιφανία
Διαγράφεται η αρρεπτική διαδικασία στην
| πίσιν από ταυτότητα |
| Αποδεκτότερη επίλεξη για Πράσινη Επιφανία
| ή στην ίδια περιπτώση η αρρεπτική διαδικασία στην
| πίσιν από ταυτότητα |
| Διαγράφεται η αρρεπτική διαδικασία στην
| Η πίσιν από ταυτότητα |
| Η πίσιν από ταυτότητα |

1. **What is the primary purpose of the U.S. Constitution?** The primary purpose of the U.S. Constitution is to establish a federal government that can effectively govern the United States.

The figure in the opinion apparently denotes the amount deposited on the 1st line of, and perhaps the 2d line of, the draft presented to the B.C. Bank days before maturity by *Maguire*, *Montgomery*. This sum is not known to be completed, but it is probably due to a mistake in the spelling of the abbreviations for *Banff* and *Calgary*. *Montgomery* has deposited the last named, the amount of \$1,000, which the plaintiff claims is to be recovered as *Maguire* has deposited which the bank at *Calgary* deposited *Banff* on the 1st day of May, 1892, in full payment of the amounts received in payment of account of the bank respectively and is dependent on the above figure. Should *Maguire* not deposit as a sum equivalent to all the above money and *Montgomery* fail to withdraw his deposit he will be

substantiated, the editorial emendation of line 1 would have added justification.

The rest of the entries for the 1st are expenditures. Evidently the datives make the word *ἀπόδοτος γενεράτος*. The payments are quite heterogeneous even in copper. For Asklepiades, at a kloster and for Herakleides and Demetrios, hyperetes of the diacones, 1200 drachmas; 76 talents apparently divided among 191 persons at the rate of 4000 drachmas per man, 2000 per man for four persons, 1300 drachmas per man for two persons, and 224 drachmas, perhaps for rent. The total for expenditures was 49 talents, 2,592 drachmas.

The expenditures, as would have been the receipts if there were any, were managed by Kephalaion, a chariot and Apollonios, an agent of the antiphrones.

What or what logos is referred to in line 1 is a problem. The editor read the first line *ἀπόδοτος λόγος*, which is correct, extremely improbable there would then be evidence for otherwise undocumented expenditure for the Prodomata diacones. The payment in the 1st of Phainon might be for clerical fees (cf. lab. 326 l. 4-7), or for writing equipment, e.g. the pack animals hired by a chariot in the *littera XX*. Whatever the reason for the payments, the *λόγος λόγος* would be supporting an arm of underlings, the necessity of which is not even hinted at by the documents examined in Chapter One.

Furthermore if the *καπηλία* bards were collecting revenue in the account mentioned in line 4 (i.e. deposited to the *σιδερές λόγος*), there would be more entries of payments to the *σιδερές λόγος* than the six previously listed in the papers of the first chapter, unless a chariot might be conducting a herculean effort for the *σιδερές λόγος* and might not be alone as involved in the collection of revenue. There would then be no need for closing the account in line 4 since, presumably, the mithra would not be making payments.

Lab. 1, if the editorial emendation is acceptable, we have slightly misconceived the picture of the *λόγος λόγος* as a logo. Although it is a logo, it also has a logo. There is perhaps a chariot step which provides a deposit, etc. for those *λόγοι*, namely a deposit via the *ταῦτα σιδερές λόγοι*. The logo of the *σιδερές λόγος* is further divided into steps and expenditures. A full reading of lines 1-3, without cleavage about hired, would then be not other logos *λόγοι των λογαθεών και διαδικαστών*. The *καπηλία* deposits & the payments in chapter 10 are to be seen as rather deceptive short cuts to which the various banks resorted in order to avoid complicated deposit statements.

The creation might be somewhat simplified if the *λόγοι λόγοι* suggested by the editor in line 1 is an official rather than an account. Lab. 1, l. 6-824 would be the logo, otherwise known as the *λόγοι λόγοι* of the *λόγοι λόγοι*, otherwise known as the *ταῦτα σιδερές λόγοι*.

However our reinterpretation of the *λόγοι λόγοι* lab. 1-3 may be significantly altered if the *ταῦτα σιδερές λόγοι* and translated as "personal servant". An independent *ταῦτα σιδερές*, perhaps *Kephalaion* or *Apollonios*, may have been keeping a separate listing of the revenue handled by *Kephalaion* and *Apollonios*. If by the two

officials, perhaps served as a permanent or more accountable record of the funds managed by them (1) by a third party, perhaps it was a separate listing to be checked against the original entries. In both cases, the Aquino's claim that no examples of permanent accounts does not seem to have been substantiated since the case in P-785-94, however, is there at least one example of the documents.

In short, if one accepts the interpretation suggested by the text as recorded by the witness, the retention of the entries of the money in the bank may also be just another equivalent way they transferred assets to their private account in the Province when they left. This, however, is not the only possible suggestion. (2) the representative suggested that the reason why the witness did not return that P-785-94 has nothing to do with the bank is because he believes that P-785-94 is the exact reference to the already accounted documents.

In J.O. 12, the first published paper in the case, the witness presents the paper which he had written to his superior, Mr. [REDACTED] in the City of Manila, and he reported the same to his superior, Mr. [REDACTED] in the City of Manila, in the year 1982, and he was given the instruction to go to the Department of Education in the Philippines and apply for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED].

Additional printed text add:

Dear Colleagues, Sirs & Madams, I am writing to you,

This is my application for the position of teacher,

I am enclosing my resume for your review and consideration.

With regards, [REDACTED]

[Signature]

The problem raised by the paper is as follows: who is the author and what period of time did he write the letter? The witness claims that he wrote the letter in 1982, but the date on the paper is 1983. The witness claims that he was referring to the year 1982, when he was applying for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED]. The witness also claims that he was applying for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED] in 1982.

The problem of the paper is that the date on the paper is 1983, but the period indicated by the witness is 1982. The witness claims that he was applying for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED] in 1982, but the date on the paper is 1983.

1. The witness claims that he was applying for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED] in 1982, but the date on the paper is 1983.
2. The witness claims that he was applying for the position of teacher in the public schools in the Province of [REDACTED] in 1982, but the date on the paper is 1983.

that a reference to one implied the other. Such reasoning would be applicable only after the earliest direct reference to unification. That is if the office of *idios logoumaghi* priest is as well known in 150 that officials need only address and mention one and mean both, then no one in 234 need mention the combination. After 234 references to one might imply the other, but even then would be tentative.

But, therefore, my opinion that *W.C. 72* may not be used to substantiate a hypothesis for the second century. Does it, however, conclusively prove that *idios logoumaghi* and high priest were one and the same office in the third century? The difficulty of an affirmative answer again comes from the absence of support in contemporaneous or near contemporaneous documents. Three names of chief officers survive for the third century *idios logos*: P. *Aelius Hippomenus*, *I. Aeneas Salpinus Apollinaris* and *I. Sosigenes*.¹ All three are found exclusively in inscriptions which mention other positions which they held. Such inscriptions, if any one of them was also another high priest in Egypt, should be expected to include the full title of the office. If the office was not officially termed *idios logoumaghi* priest, why does the author of *W.C. 72* seem to use it? Of course the inscriptional material may be earlier than the papyrus.

If the readers were to transcribe the original papyrus with [opacipaper]
unpublished or in too faded copies, what by the language would indicate the reference to the two offices could not be surprising. It is inevitable can it be shown that an official of the church acted exclusively as the *idios logos*? Both *idios logoumaghi* and high priest were concerned with the ecclesiastical matters mentioned in the negative report. Each would have been concerned in different ways if the report was voluntary and of course the positive information printed would have to be distinguished in the statement between *idios logoumaghi* and high priest. But the text as presented by Wieden does not support this and it would be easier to have to accept either but not both as an *unpublished*. It must therefore be admitted that by the date of *W.C. 72* *idios logoumaghi* and high priest had may have been united if such is the case authentication fails and for the history of the *idios logos* which ends here inconsequential.

Index

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60, 80
Theophrastus, *H.P.* 4, 2, 5, 49b

B. Inscriptions

- CGI III 4751, 128, 129
III 4815, add. p. 611b, 127, 129
129
CGI III 244, 128, 129
III 6756 n. 152, 128, 129
ME 6911, 68
X 4862, 66, 127
X 13868, 128
Index of Tiberian Capituli Alexander column
White, m. 1, 60, 25, 66b, 71, 64, 79,
102a, 110
Index of Cr. Vergilius Capituli column White
m. 1, 61, III 4756, 4815, 685, 5812
A 794, 62, 66, 72
IG II 4904, see 60, 25, 128
III 4956, see *Index of Cr. Vergilius*
Capituli
ICORR 1, 1107, 126, 129
OGIS 59, 24, 25b
146, 21, 23, 43, 44, 105, 20, 22a,
23, 126
102, 23
408, 128
565, see *Index of Cr. Vergilius* Capituli
669, see *Index of Cr. Iulius Alexander*
695, 140
THE 2, 84b, 91m, 99, FDM, 108, 127
8, 794, see *Index of Cr. Vergilius*
Capituli

C. Papyri and Epistles

- P. Oxyd. 51, 129, 134
Acta Alexandrina, see P.M. 1, 20b, 49b
P. Oxyd. 51, 10, 11, 13a, 7, 11b, 14, 18, 23
24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 46, 47, 71
48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55
69, 135
P. Oxyd. 1, 13
P.M. 16, 20b, 114, 52, 93
53, 100, 101, 102, 103
250, 26, 27, 34, 35, 100, 104, 127
300, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 100
492, 113
590, 10, 34, 35, 117, 118
642, 19, 124
662, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 45,
57, 124, 127
1631, 126, 127, 128
1661, 126
1790, 20
ETIO, *Commentarii de Thaumaturgia*, 3,
4, 5, 13a, 31, 43, 79, 83
119, 122, 126, Paragraph 2, 103
106, 3, 35, 4, 35, 100, 4, 98, 18
78, 232, 102, 11, 34, 104, 29
102, 38, 103, 121, 17, 105, 38
100, 39, 38, 103, 34, 102, 41, 100,
102, 42, 121, 48, 106, 50, 52,
100, 51, 102, 104, 54, 100, 55
100, 56, 107, 14, 63, 102, 64
146, 63, 65, 107, 70, 108, 123,
71, 72, 73, 83, 96, 21, 78, 93, 92
92, 74, 94, 75, 88, 94, 74, 93,
77, 98, 78, 88, 94, 79, 94, 80

- 5673 117.
 5954 42, 44, 127
 7455 21n 127
 7472 *et al.* *Warten* 1 99n, 123.
 7569 54, 56, 117, 318
 7657 74r 27, 28n.
 8108 21n
 8243 60d.
 901n *P. Ercan* Inv. 2111; 23-24, 127
 9164 *see* Index IB, SEC 18-646.
 9424 *see* *P. Harem* 11
 9658 12h
 9801 *See* Index IB, SEC 18-646.
 10046 *see* Index IB, SEC 20-507.
 101308 42
Papyrus Kahun *P. Längd* Star 30(1), 21, 119
P. Sf 104, 124.
 1099 133
 1108 128.
 1128 116.
 1145 126, 129
 11604 *Acta Alexandrinorum* 1 60-63
Staat. Ptol. 22-23, 124
 22-216 47n, 48
 22-214 28-29, 24, 101n, 123, 127
P. Tigr 5 30n
 61b 24.
 274 103, 78 49-50, 128
 295 90-91
 496 87 101 p. 241 90-93, 121
 297 90-91, 128n
 298 58-59 *narr.* 94, 127.
 302 *Mykhe* 36-8, 72
 394 75
 700 18
 912 54
 856 24
 871 36
 874 7n, 18n, 141, 151
 876 132.
 1001 24
 1071 30
 1182 102-33
 114 104, 1 and 2 (*Zim-papir*) 24-25
 12, 37n
 248, 28, 29
 219 26
 230v 29, 30n, 31, 35n
 231 29, 29, 32, 35n
 232 24.
P. Knidos *Document* 1 57-59, 64, 72n, 75,
 77, 79, 83, 84, 85, 127.
P. Iunior 1 58 2472, 99-128.
NECa 42, 111, 128
 72, 46, 47, 129, 143, 154.
 78 *P. Tigr* 294; 89-90, 128
 87 80-120 91-92, 100, 104, 127.
 89 92n
 114 80-116, 92, 93.
 163 *see* *P. Tigr* 24
 167 *see* 20-3 492
 163 *Gedicht* 188 21, 22n, 23, 127.
 172 *P. Längd* 1219-134.
 123 *P. Daga* 123 113, 114
 183 *P. Daga* 513, 717
 334 135 *P. Längd* 16, 24.
 340 *P. Längd* 16 24-35n, 37n
 363 *Bratl* 399, 117, 118
 366 *P. Tigr* 302 72
 369 *P. Tigr* 321 53-55, 80n 127.
 374 *P. Längd* 108-11 55-57
P. Yale Inv. 229 121
 1578 (IB 28, 1938, pp. 41-49, 58
 8247 60
P. Zim + *P. Z.* 114 (*vol. 1 and 2*) 24-25, 32,
 12n
P. Assi 24, 37
 103 33n
 80-142 33n
 1212 33n

D. Journals and monographs
Egyptus 13, 1935, pp. 445 f.; 58-7499, p.
 1936 Inv. 1871 54n, 56, 117, 119n
IEF 10, 11 1942 ff. 59-138 901e, p.
Egypt Inv. 271 63-86, 127
ENKA 11, pp. 524-527 80n
JPS 28, 1938 pp. 41 f., 58-8247, *P. Yale*
 Inv. 1538 60
 49, 1958, pp. 117 f. *see* Index IB, SEC
 19-646
P. Iunior 416 del. *III. Comparación entre*
marcas de Papirología, pp. 4-4 *see*
Index IB, Edic. of. En Virgilio Caputo

J. H. Oliver & G. Evelyn Hunt, *The Temple of Amun at El-Kurneh, Cairo. Part II. Greek Inscriptions*. Publications of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition, Vol. XIV, New York, 1936, no. 3; see Index 1B, *Editor of Cr.*

Egyptian Capitols, ad. 4; see Index 1B.
Editor of Tiberius Julius Alexander,
Plautianus, p. 3; *Baetis* loc. 11545; 53a.
p. 50; *P. Lævius*, 355, 361; p. 259; 42.
46, 127.

(I). Names and Subjects

(The names in this Index are those of officials prominent in the documents discussed and also the names of individuals by which I have identified some of the texts.)

- Abdederis, 67
- Alektor, abbrevia., *omissio propositi*, 4
11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 26, 31, 33, 34a, 37a, 49,
49-50 *parvum*, 49-50, 59, 63, 65, 70-81
parvum, 76, 77, 111, 113, 122, 124
- Alexander, *propositus*, 49
- P. Aelius Sempronius Lævius, 2 *spqr*, 7-8
admodum, 128, 129, 130, 133
- Aduinus, 24, 50
- Aemilianus, 30, 186
- Aemilius, 24
- Aemilius, 103
- ambituum, high price, 4, 5, 52, 81-96
parvum, 126, 130, 134
- Allobroges, *tributariae*, 126, 21, 23
- C. Allobroges, 12-13, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 23
- Amphion, 12-13, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 23
- T. Appius (Apollonius), *App. Apollonius*, 6, 92-93
admodum, 128, 129, 130, 133
- Appius (Appollonius), 4, 10, 11, 13, 24, 25,
29, 30-32 *parvum*, 23
- Appius, *admodum*, 3, 4, 103, 105, 107, 112, 124
- Appius, *admodum*, 3, 4, 103, 105, 124
- Appius, *admodum*, 4
- C. Cassius Longinus, *parvulus*, 84
prefect, 82
- C. Calpurnius Palaenus, *admodum*, 10-11a
129
- Clodius, *Appollonius*, 6, 92-93 *admodum*,
111, 129
- T. Claudius Baetus, 128a
- Claudius Cremnus, *admodum*, 57,
72, 86, 99, 107-110, 127, 130
- Claudius Julianus, *admodum*, 10-11a
127-89, 101, 103, 114, 126, 129, 130
- T. Claudius Pulcher, *admodum*, 10-11a
127-89, 113, 115, 127
- Claudius P. Claudius Pulcher, 7, 10, 14, 15,
23-24, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57a, 72,
75, 79, 74, 97, 98, 104, 105-111, 117,
124-125
- Claudius Pulcher, *high price*, 43,
44, 45, 49, 51, 62, 64, 65, 77, 79, 80,
93, 110, 113, 115, 121
- C. Crispinus Marcius, *admodum*, 10-11a
127, 128, 130
- Dentatus, *admodum*, 14a, 24a
- demissus, *admodum*, 54, 55, 58, 73, 74, 86,
115, 117
- disagreement, *discrepancy*, 3; see *discrepancy*
- discrepancy (*discrepancy*), 3, 33a, 112, 114, 117,
118, 119
- discrepancy (*discrepancy*), 18a, 19, 20, 21, 22,
23, 25, 35a, 36, 37, 40, 49, 73, 112,
125, 127, 132
- Editor of Cr. Egyptius Capito*, see Index 1B
Editor of T. Pulcrius Alexander, see Index 1B
- electrum, *electrum*, *installations*, 57-59,
73, 83, 86-91 *parvum*, 94, 114, 124
- elephant (*elephant*), 8, 10, 14, 17, 24, 29, 31,
36

- Eleucus, διορέ της θεού Λότου. 125, 126, 127.
- εφίσται (έπιστεντ) friendly. 58, 59, 75, 95.
Alexandras 102, 104.
- εφίστημι. 42n.
- Ειάνος (φίλανος) 89, 92, 114, 124, 125
- Ειάνος Τυρρηνί. 128n
- Ειάνος see Q. Attius Eiusnos
- Γενιάλιος see Σεμπρίνιος Γενιάλιος
- Γενιάλιος see Κλαύδιος Γενιάλιος
- γενιάλιος (γενιάλιος) 3, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,
61, 64, param., 72, 81, param., 97, 105,
110, 124
- Commission of the Island Legions see Index IC,
III, 61, 120
- Ειρηνοτρόπος, δικαῖος and οὐ προτερεῖν
λόγων 18n, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35n,
49, 71n, 127
- Ειρήνης, secretary to the island legions 115
- Ειρηνοτρόπος 114.
- Ειρηνίδης 1A, 19, 20, 25n
- Ειρηνοτρόπος (ειρηνοτρόπος) see ειρηνοτρόπος
ειρηνοτρόπος των νησιών λόγων 127, 128
- Ειρηνίδης see Ειρηνίδης Γενιάλιος
- Τι. Julian Alexander, prefect see Index IA,
Prefect of the Julian Alexander
- Julianus, Πατρίας, διορέ των νησιών λόγων 91,
100, 101, 104, 127
- L. Julius Verusius, prefect 56
- M. Junius Rufus, prefect 97.
- Καστρο, διορέ των νησιών λόγων 20n, 21, 22,
23, 25, 125, 127
- Κέφαλος (κέφαλος) 1A, 19, 20n, 24, 25, 33, 40,
49, 52, 53, 54, 56.
- διεργάτης λόγων των νησιών λόγων 101, 114,
125
- Ιανός των νησιών λόγων see Ιανός λόγων
λόγων
- Ιανός λόγων των νησιών λόγων 84, 96,
127, 130
- M. Marcius Maximus, prefect 41, 42
- Μαρκος Μαρκους, διορέ των νησιών λόγων
91n, 99, 127
- Μαρκος Μαρκους 13, 14n, 24n
- Μαρκος Σταύρος, διορέ των νησιών λόγων
127, 128
- M. Marcius Rufus, prefect 57, 68n, 97,
107, 109
- Μαρκος ο πρότερος λόγων 136, 138.
- Μαρκος ο τελευταίος, διορέ των νησιών λόγων 127
128
- Μαρκος ο μεταγενέστερος 9, 41n
- Μεσονηπιανον Τερρα 41-45, 62n, 74
- Νερβατος Νερβατος γανδάνον καὶ από την
λόγων λόγων 16, 16, 47, 127, 130
- Νερνετανον δικαῖος and οὐ προτερεῖν
λόγων 20n, 21, 22, 23, 25, 125n, 127
- νομικοτεροποιητής see αιτιοποιητής
- ονοματολογία λόγων (ονοματολογία λόγων) 114, 117,
118, 119
- Πατρίας see Julianus Patritius
- Πετρόπολις 2n, 27, 40
- Πετροπόλειον των νησιών λόγων 11, 129.
- Πετροπόλις, διορέ των νησιών λόγων 98, 100,
128
- prefect 41, 42, 46, 57, 60, 61-64, 66, 77,
79, 81-86, 95, 97, 103, 107-109, 120
- πρεσβύτερος των νησιών λόγων 4
- πρεσβύτερος της πόλεως 3
- πρεσβύτερος λόγων 1
- πρεσβύτερος λόγων 13, 16, 17, 20, 27,
32, 33, 34, 43n, 46n, 47, 71, 72, 73
- C. Rabenus Patritius, ducenturius 21.
- relative διατρέπεται 23
- σειραίδης 57
- Ρήθυς see C. Βερρύσσας Ρήθυς
- M. Rufinus Rufus, prefect 103
- Σαταβάνος καὶ Ηλένης 41-45, 50, 52, 56,
67n, 68n, 72, 74, 78, 89, 110
- σεκτοτεροποιητής των νησιών λόγων 10
λόγων λόγων 112, 113, 116, 119

- Semipalmatus* *fuscus* 98 (figs. 112-129)
Kempferia *daurica* 10 (figs. 1-3) 14, 17, 20,
 22a, 29, 40, 52, 58, 60, 71
 separated from *semipalmatus* by morph. char.
 resequenced for pars 1 (see *semipalmatus*)
 (figs. 114-118, 119)
C. Sappho *stictica* 3 (figs. 1-2) 10, 11, 12,
 41, 42, 51-55, 59, 67, 97, 101a, 101b
 127
Schistellus *Scutellaris*, 6 (figs. 3-4) 1-6, 10-14, 54,
 59, 67, 127
Silurus *Schistellus*, 6 (figs. 3-4) 2-6, 10-14, 40
 128
Sepia, see Index 1A
C. Serriferus 3 (figs. 1-2) 10, 11, 12, 129
 129, 513

Tropidonotus 10 (figs. 1-2) 22, 23
 I. *Tibicen* *Scutellaris*, 6 (figs. 1-2) 10-14, 54-59, 68, 75, 77, 84, 85, 86, 94, 127.

Lipar *Achlegades*, *achlegades* 1013
Lipar *Scutellaris*, *scutellaris* 1013-1016

C. Virgatus *Capito*, see Index 1B 10-12, 14-15
 16-18, 20-22
M. Virgatus *Capito*, 6 (figs. 1-2) 10-14, 54-59, 68, 71, 127
 I. *V. dalmatinus* (*Capito*), *vulgaris* 1011.

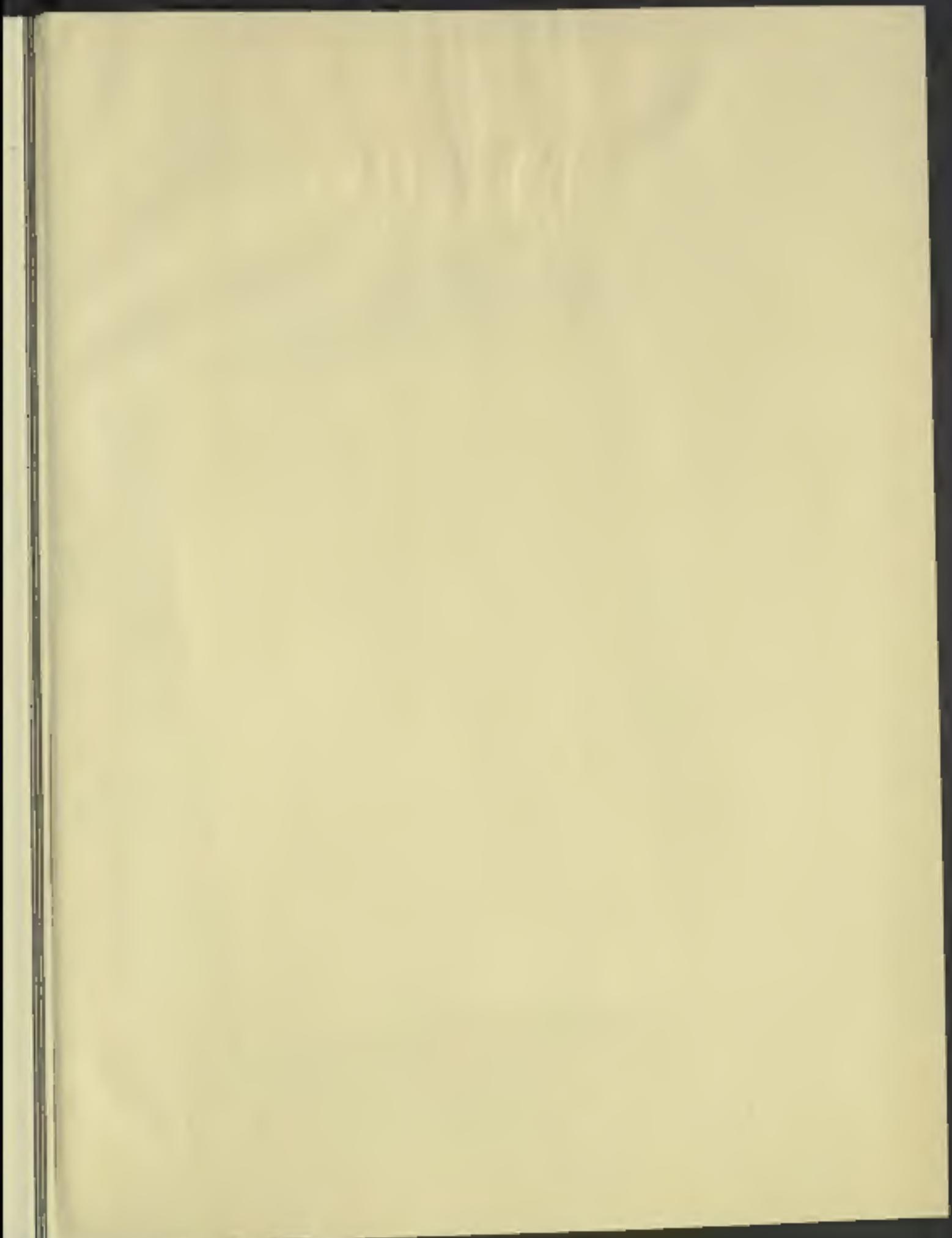
Zoarchias *maculatus* 10 (figs. 1-2) 24

III. Greek Terms

Terms which have been included in the original contract may be repeated in the new and various which have not been incorporated.

IV. Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in the book see *Table of Abbreviations* or those employed in the standard literature, e.g. Laddell and Scott, *Greek Lexicon*. A few which may not be so obvious are listed below:



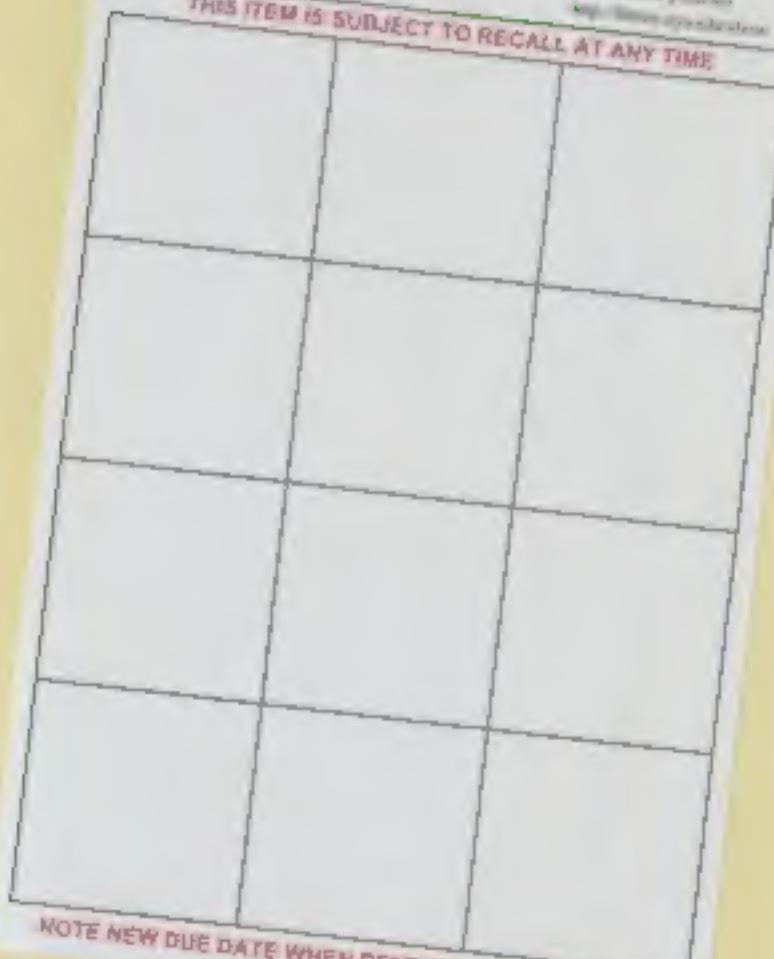
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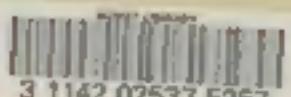
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